REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,266.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ..... Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ... Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or outed free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

in the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. Heasman, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

May 1872.		June 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave Tuticorin	7
,, Ratnagherry*	31	,, Colombo	8
,, Vingorla*	31	,, Galle	9
,, Carwar	June 1	,, Negapatam	12
,, Mangalore*	2	,, Madras	13
,, Cannanore*	3	,, Coconada	16
,, Tellicherry*	3	,, Vizagapatam	17
,, Calicut*	4	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Beypore*	4	,, Gopalpore	18
,, Mangalore	5	,, False Point	19
,, Cochin*	6	Arrive CALCUTTA	21
,, Alleppy*	6		

During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August, it is uncertain how far communication can be maintained with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppy. The Steamers, however, will call at these ports, if the weather permits, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles North of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th May 1872, at noon.

May 1872.		June 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSSORAH	12
Arrive Kurrachee	29	,, Bushire	14
,, Guadur	29	,, Linga	17
,, Muscat	31	,, Bunder Abbas	19
,, Bunder Abbas	June 1	,, Muscat	20
,, Linga	4	,, Guadur	22
,, Bushire	6	,, Kurrachee	27
,, Fao	11	Arrive BOMBAY	28
Arrive BUSSORAH	9		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, intends to Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 29th May, 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. A. Jones, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, Tables. Monteath Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 25th May, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

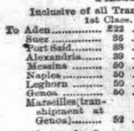
Down Steamer.		Up Steamer.	
Leave BOMBAY	Saturday.	Leave COCHIN	Friday.
,, Ratnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Vingorla	do.	,, Calicut	do.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Tellicherry	Sunday.
,, Carwar	do.	,, Cannanore	do.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Mangalore	Monday.
,, Cannanore	Wednesday	,, Carwar	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	do.	,, Goa	do.
,, Calicut	do.	,, Vingorla	do.
,, Beypore	do.	,, Ratnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN	Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 5TH JUNE.



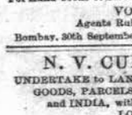
THE fine new Screw Steamer Sir. GEORGE, Captain J. Harwood, will sail as above. She has excellent accommodation for a few first-class Passengers.

FARES TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500 } Excluding Li-
Ditto SUEZ ..... ,, 300 } quors.

Apply to

KING & Co.,
Agents, s.s. St. George.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	23	8
Alexandria	40	25	10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half-fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st June 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PACKAGES, and PARCELS to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Mahabun have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil-Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated DUMLOT TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea grown in India.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Pekoe Souchong, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 & 10 lb. Boxes	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Pekoe Mixture, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 lb. Boxes	,, 2 0	,, 2 4
Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 4	,, 2 8
Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 8	,, 2 12

We have always on hand the well-known and much-appreciated KOUSANIE COMPANY'S TEAS.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Kousanie Souchong	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Kousanie Mixture	,, 2 0	,, 2 4
Kousanie Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	,, 2 2	,, 2 6

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards of any of the above Teas are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Merchants and Agents.

1, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 27th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Parker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Ancona, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. OHISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain F. S. Towle, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 31st May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

36 Woven wire spring Mattrasses with and without frames, patented in Europe and America.

(The Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay).

A full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by Schiedmayor in perfect order.

AT 1 P.M.

(The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe).

A handsome English-built light circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BRILLIANT DIAMONDS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

1	Brilliant weighing Carats	3½
1	ditto ditto	2 10-16 1/64.
1	ditto ditto	2 1-8 1-32.
1	ditto ditto	1 15-16.
4	ditto ditto	6 14-16.
6	ditto ditto	6 12-16.
4	ditto ditto	6 11-16 1-32.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Tackersey Culhanj's, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Ramdass Gopall, the Mortgagor, the following landed property:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or shed standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at or near the Byculla Foras Road, fronting on the North side of the said public street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, formerly in the occupation of the agents of the Naval and Military Vrijnal, and the said Ramen s Gopal, and now in the occupation of the said Ramdass Gopal, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed at Rs. 264 an. 2-3, and as assessed under No. 61 containing by admeasurement 4 square Burgas, 50 square yards and 7 square feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the Via Ly the Batty grounds of Joan Gopal Atmaram, on or towards the west by the Salt Batty Ground of Narayen Heergee, on or towards the north by the said public street, and on or towards the south by the public water drains.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Glass and Drinkings, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. schroder, a handsome English built light Open Carriage, a powerful Grey Austra ian Horse, height 14-3, Plants, &c., at Breach Candy, opposite the Hindoo Temple.

On THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentione i place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the prope ty of a Gentleman changing Residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Mail Phaeton or Wagonette, with a pair of Grey Horses and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

AUCTION SALE of the remainder of the Stock of Messrs. J. Hudson, Watson & Co., consisting of Oilmanstores and Provisions, Elkington's best Electro-plat d ware, English-made Furniture, and a variety of Fancy Articles, Beer, and Porter, Claret, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co. have received further instructions from Messrs. J Hudson, Watson and Co. to dispose of by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., and the succeeding on the following day at the ground floor of the Esplanade Hotel the rest of their Stock-in-trade consisting of

OILMANSTORES,

Most prepared in various forms, Sauces, Vegetables and Fish, assorted Coffee, Fruits in Syrup and Brandy, preserved Fruits, Comfits and Lozenges, Normandy Pippins, Tobacco, Patent Starch, &c.

PLATEDWARES.

Muffineers in boxes, Salt Cellars of various patterns, Breakfast Cruets with egg cups and under dishes, Toast Racks, Egg Boilers, Knife Rests, Cruet Frames, Fruit Stands, Mustard and Salt Cups, Mustard and Salt Cups, Side Dishes, Soup and Sauce Tureens, Entwater Curry Dishes, Bread Baskets, Sauce Boat, Ladles, Table and Dessert Candlesticks, Decanter Stand, Nut Crackers, Fish Knives and Forks, Table Spoons and Forks, Wine Cork Stoppers, Flower Stands, Elkington double Cups, Britania metal double Cups, Bottle-holders, &c., &c.

FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

Inkstands of various patterns, Pencils, Paper Cutters, Bezique for two and four Lady's Companions, Travelling Writing Desks, Lett's Diaries for 1872, Gold, Silver, and Ivory Pocket Pencils, and Toothpicks, Boxes and Letters Patent Gazogenes and Powder, double-barrelled breech-loading Guns, Cartridge Cases, Gun Wadding, Shot, Powder Flower Vases, Bhanjy Scales with weights, Silicates Carbon and Charcoal Syphon Filters, English Tin Bathing Tubs of assorted sizes and shapes, Gas Lamps, &c., &c.

ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE

Pier Tables, Teapoys, American Chairs with square and round backs, large and small size Folding Chairs, Shelves, Harmoniums &c., &c.

ALE AND CLARET.

Basses and other Beers and Porters in quarts, pints, and half-pints in cases. Hogsheads of Porter and Claret, all in prime condition, and will be sold in small convenient lots. Ullaged Beer and Porter, &c., &c.

Catalogues will not be published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF SALT BATTY GROUND NEAR CHINCHPOOGLY AND RACECOURSE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, the following three (3) lots of Salt Batty ground, on account of the mortgagor Sorabjee Jamsetjee Lalla:—

ON THURSDAY, the 6th day of June 1872.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty ground situate near Chinchpoogly, admeasuring 1859 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 664 665, 733, 737, and 762, and bounded on the east and north by the ground of Moroo Toocaram, on the west by the Road leading from Byculla to Mahim, and on the south by the water drain.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty ground, situate near Chinchpoogly admeasuring 2,300 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Nos. 664, 665, 733, 737, and 762, and bounded on the east by the Foras Road leading from Byculla to Mahim, on the west by the water drain, on the north partly by the ground of Sewjee Ramsordjee and partly by the ground of Damoolchunjee and on the south by the ground of Somall, oilmaker.

ON FRIDAY, the 7th day of June 1872.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty ground, situate at the Racecourse admeasuring 4,575 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 106, and bounded on the east by the ground of Balajee Trimbuckjee, on the west by the ground of Ruttonjee Nowrojee, on the north by the ground of Mah med Bauker, and on the south by the ground of Somall, oilmaker.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1872.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA

in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAK—referred to in Horse Guards G. O. No. 28 of 1871 as "the only one to be worn by officers on duty" and "authorized to be worn by Officers in India" in H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Dress Order of September 2nd, last—can now be obtained from WILLIAM WATSON & Co., AGENTS, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and Goods from Up-stations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Up-stations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. OTHELLO will be despatched positively on SUNDAY MORNING, the 26th May. Passengers should be on board on SATURDAY evening.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LAUGHING LENGTHENS LIFE.

SO ALL WHO HAVE TO LAUGH MUST GO TO SEE THE WELL-K OWN AND MUCH-ADMIRED PLAY OF

KHODABUX.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB,
(THE OLDEST COMPANY IN BOMBAY.)

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PERSIAN ZOROASTRIANS.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE,
THURSDAY, 23RD MAY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY.

FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND
LAST APPEARANCE OF
MR. BENNEE AND MISS FANNY RAYNOR.

A GREAT TREAT!
A GREAT TREAT!

SENSATION!
SENSATION!

Production of the great Sensation Drama, by Tom Tay'or, and acted at the Olympic Theatre, London, for over 500 consecutive nights, to crowded and delighted audiences.

THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

Box Plan at Soundy & Co.'s.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF NANKIN, from the Clyde, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd May 1872.

LILLYWHITE'S
CRICKETTER'S GUIDE
for 1872
On Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Chamber,—to consider the Report of the Committee on the questions of the improvement of the Elphinstone Property, and the formation of a Port Trust, and to pass such Resolutions in refer nce thereto, as may be considered expedient.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 23rd May 1872.

Grimwade's
DESICCATED MILK
On Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COTTON GINS.
COMPETITIVE TRIALS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform Gentlemen of the Mercantile Community, and the Public generally, that at the GIN TRIALS now going on at Brooch the HINGUNGHAT and DHOLERA VARIETIES of KUPAS will be TRIED on SATURDAY next, 25th instant.

There will be no Gin Trials on FRIDAY, the 24th instant.

A. T. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 22nd May 1872.

TUG FOR SALE.—I am prepared to receive offers up to the 3rd proximo for the Steamer "RUSTOM," built at Liverpool in 1864—has a pair of condensing Engines of 45 H.P. by Fawcett and Preston, Boiler and overhaul in 1871, gross tonnage 97-58, register tonnage 51-23, length 101·6, breadth 17·6, depth 8·3—as she now lies in the Elphinstone Basin.

THOS. ORMISTON, Chief Engineer,
Government Reclamation Works.

Elphinstone Bunder, 22nd May 1872.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the Celebrated Distilleries of the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled, pure, soft and delicate) per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. First Travelling Flasks	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

Eshaw's, Hennessey's, Martell's & Mounier's brands.

LONDON AND HOLLAND GINS;
Superior Jamaica Rum;
SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKEYS;
Choice Liqueurs and Cremes.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(*Late of Calcutta*),

Begs to inform the NOBILITY and GENTRY of BOMBAY, that he has been induced to begin Practice in THIS CITY, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

22, RAMPART ROW, FORT,
(Adjoining the Post Office),
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, awaiting the arrival of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public generally that on the 1st JUNE their BUSINESS will be REMOVED to

No. 2 RAMPART ROW,
(Corner of ASH LANE and opposite NATIONAL BANK),

and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which has been so liberally accorded to their Establishment during the past twenty-five years.

P. GRANT and SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction, both as regards quality of material and style of Workmanship relying; at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns, to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from the MAKERS:—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John B rrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Minute and Seconds and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Bangle rings, Jackets, and Chains, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chai s. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Octagon Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MCCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

33, Cornhill, London.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.—The Advertiser, who has a large connection, and does a large and profitable BUSINESS, with the NATIVE CHIEFS of RAJPOOTANA, wishes a RESIDENT PARTNER in Bombay for PURCHASING and FORWARDING GOODS. Address A. B. C., with particulars, Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

NOTICE.—TO LET, an UPPER-STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

TO LET.
ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.

THE following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water:—

Single sets of Rooms in Ground Floor	Rs. 25
Ditto ditto separate Bath and Cookroom First Floor	,, 35
Ditto ditto ditto Top Floor	,, 40

These are the cheapest, coolest, and healthiest European residences in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.

Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

NOTICES.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

Will give a Performance in English as usual,

IN HONOUR OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY,

ON THURSDAY, 23RD MAY 1872,

When the following three Pieces will be represented, with appropriate Scenery, Dresses, &c.,

HUNTING A TURTLE.
THE SMOKED MISER.
OUR NEW MAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved)	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 2
,, (Unreserved)	,, 3	Gallery	,, 1-8
Pit	,, 2		Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Performance commencing at 9 precisely.

Reserved Seats to be had at SOUNDY'S. Other Tickets at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurance Duty on the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, will be CLOSED on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th May 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DODD, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
L. PAYAN, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FRED. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to make the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

5th. The tender is to include the supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Sorting Establishment.

C. A. START, Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, April, 1872

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD at the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 28 h day of May 1872, at Half-past Noon, precisely, for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Motion to rescind the Resolution of the Bench passed on the 12th April, and to substitute in lieu thereof the sa aries and allowances of the Municipal Officers and Establishments as item by item, as heretofore.

2. Letter from Messrs. J. M Maclean and Narayan Vasudeverjee, giving notice that they would propose—"That Government be respectfully requested to appoint Dr. Hewlett Acting Municipal Commissioner in Mr. Hope's place during the absence on duty of a Committee of the Bench of Justices until the new Municipal Bill is passed, it being understood that while Dr. Hewlett holds the office of Commissioner he shall also continue to do the duties of Health Officer."

3. Letter from Mr. C. Forjett, dated 23rd February last, submitting his application for the Office of Municipal Commissioner, with a view that the Bench would recommend him to the Government if they thought him competent to assume the duties of that post.

4. Letter from Dr. R. A. Dallas, dated 8th May, giving notice that he would move,—"That the sum of Rs. 3,000 be sanctioned for providing a Laboratory to enable the Health Officer to carry out the analyses of air, food, soil, and water, part of the duties of the Justices of the Peace hold on that instant, be rescind d."

5. Letter from H. Maxwell, Esq., resigning his appointment as member of the Finance Committee.

6. Letter from Government, No. 1350, forwarding a letter addressed by them to the Collector of Tanna, requesting him to hand over the requisite land to the Municipal Commissioner for the Tooloee scheme.

7. Letter from Government, No. 1557, forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning the six months' leave to Captain Tulloch.

8. Petition from Messrs. Tookaram Vittoo, praying that he, having suffered considerable loss in cultivating the municipal ground at Coorla and Sewree during the past year, owing to the scanty fall of rain, should be given back Rs. 2,000 out of the amount paid by him to purchase the right for that purpose.

9. Letter from Messrs. Nicol and Co., dated 19th April last, forwarding copy of a letter from Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., confirming the tele ram referred to therein.

10. Letter from Messrs. Tookaram Vittoo, praying that he, having suffered considerable loss in cultivating the municipal ground at Coorla and Sewree during the past year, owing to the scanty fall of rain, should be given back Rs. 2,000 out of the amount paid by him to purchase the right for that purpose.

11. Petition from Hurry Bhanjee and others, stating that the transfer of the collection of Town Duties from the Custom authorities to the Traffic Manager of Bunders has resulted in much good to the merchants.

12. Petition from Hajee Chota Peer Mahomed and others, inhabitants of Dongar Tar, complaining of the bad state of the road, and the ab sence of gas light in their street.

13. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner. No. 2800, forwarding copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer regarding sanction to the levy of a fee for permission to raise stories of houses.

14. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2824, submitting, in accordance with Section 32 of the Municipal Act, tabulated statement of contracts entered into by him.

15. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2693, submitting his claim for the balance of his salary for the month of April 1871, and the Municipal Councils long report thereon.

16. The Municipal Commissioner will appl for the sanction of the Justices to certain Bye-Laws and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Rates unchanged. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 pct.	Agra Bank	88
22,000	1,000	all	5 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	5 pct.	Do of Bombay New	770
10,000	500	100	5 pct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
13,250	1,000	all	5 pct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 pct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	420

CALCUTTA.—18TH MAY.

THE panic in the market is subsiding very fast; most of the rumours circulated yesterday proving incorrect or exaggerated.

Government Securities were dull; only some transactions of insignificant amounts were reported, in

4½ per cents. at Rs. 101-10.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 113-0.

Bank of Bengal.—After the examination into the Bank's affairs, it was stated, on good authority, that satisfactory arrangements had been made in regard to some heavy Bills purchased and other matters, and the Bank will not suffer any loss.

In shares, the following transactions were reported:—

1 ank of Bengal shares one batch at Rs. 1,525, and 2 shares at Rs. 1,530 each.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 18th May 1872.

	Open 349½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		51,521 4 0
Merchandize		96,910 9 10
Earth Trains		1,038 0 0
Electric Telegraph		609 8 0
Total Rs.		150,079 5 10

Corresponding week in May 1871. Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	36,489 8 2
Merchandize	90,757 6 5
Electric Telegraph	482 13 4
Total Rs.	127,020 11 11
Increase	23,049 9 11

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—22ND MAY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 19s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 19s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers		£2 19s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Neera (s)	Coburn	Liverpool, April 23.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Mauritius, May 19.
	Oorun, (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, May 19.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNabb	Goa, May 19.
	Flying Venus	Logan	Liverpool, Jan 22.
	Stornoway	Short	Liverpool, Jan. 22.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	T. E. Lyon	Snook	Manilla.
	Peerla	Duncan	Madras.
	Mars	Hounen	Madras.
	Wahmo (s)	Owen	Liverpool.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNabb	Goa.
	Kingston (s)	Chitham	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Contest, Owen, to Rangoon.

Ship St. Fillans, Nelson, to Rangoon.

Ship Western Belle, Smith, to Madras.

Barque Nabob, Dill, to Penang.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Pearl, to Cutch.

Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.

Ship Sir Charles Napier, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May			
19	Kangaroo (s)		Calcutta.
	Satara (s)		Bombay.
	Spirit of the North		London.
	Adventure (s)		Hongkong.
	Oriental (s)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
19	Evelyn	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, 22ND MAY, 5 P.M.—H. M. S. Adventure sailed for Trincomallee at 4 A.M.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parense (s), 250 barrels green copperas, Bomanjee Merwanjee 4 cases perfumery and toys, Dorabjee Bazoojee & Co.

Krishna (s), 10 casks zinc sheets, Khimjee Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

Krishna (s), 4 cases candles, Henry Rogers; 50 cases copper, Morarjee Sewjee; 9 cases medicine, Madhow Chandroba; 167 casks beer, Geo W. Wheatley & Co.; 700 bundles round iron, Khimjee Jewa.

Walamo (s), 7 cases sherry, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Mars, 219 casks beer, Jehangeerjee Darasha Bandelia.

Parense (s), 1 case hardware, Mahomedally Abdool Cader.

British Statesman, 55 casks bird shot, Mahomedally Noorbhoy.

Othello (s), 1 case hardware, J. Neaberg.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India (s), 190 cases Vermouth, 50 cases champagne, and 3 cases provisions, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 3 cases provisions, Framjee, D. Wadia & Co.; 6 cases brandy, Knoop & Co.; 50 cases Vermouth, Sorabjee Rustomjee.

Egitto (s), 5 cases preserved meat, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Dacres, 75 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 190 bales cotton, Whittle & Co.

Ashgrove, 170 cwts. horns, Fazul Mahom d Dunna; 250 bales cotton, Dyall Toolseedass; 129 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee; 600 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

Oriflamme, 296 bales cotton, W. & A. G aham & Co.; 141 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Celestial Empire, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 77 bales cotton, Bomanjee, Touche and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Laljee Shamjee; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 750 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.; 240 bags salpetre, Luckmedas Sewjee.

Othello (s), 100 bales wool, Verjee Vussonjee; 50 bales cotton, Pestonjee Manockjee; 107 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Becherdas Ambaidass; 200 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 130 bales cotton, Obhoya Chapsee; 100 bales cotton, Young & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Forbes & Co; 32 bales wool, Parpia Natha; 30 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 50 bales cotton Doongersee Gopejee; 50 bales wool, Mootee Jetha; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 180 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

St. George (s), 159 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.; 75 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 27 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Tullockchund; 50 bales wool, Narrondass Runsordass.

Mirzapore (s), 15 bales cotton, Canjee Megjee; 450 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.

Albatross (s), 2,750 bundles coir yarn, Vivrambhoy Ebram and Co.; 1,100 bags myrabolloms, Ralli Brothers; 474 bales cotton, Vizbeccan Laloobhoy; 250 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee; 112 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co.; 718 bundles gall's, Pragjee Mowjee; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 38 bales cotton, Jeevanimull Hemraz.

Duxford, 128 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

Sir Charles Napier, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Daniel Rankin, 307 bales coir yarn, Pestonjee Eduljee.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore, 52 bales skins, H. M. C. T. Momed and Co.; 5 bales hides, Mahomed Ebram; 25 bales skins, Rahimtoola Ebram; 20 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebram; 14 cases fishmaws, Alladin Rahoot; 32 bales skins, C. M. M. M. C. Ally and Co.; 17 bales hides, Canjeebhoy Lalljee & Co.; 8 bundles E. teeth, Manoonjee Pchambhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Sandringham, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 54 bales cotton, Odhowjee Dharsee; 153 bales cotton S. Tychjee & Co.; 175 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 75 bales cotton, Moorarjee Chutoor and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Mirzapore (s), 12 bales jute, Remington and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Cromwell, 2,000 bags linseed, J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mirzapore (s), 10 bales hides, H. F. Soares.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. a. p.
1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 6 lbs.	4 6
500	" "	40 "	39 " 8½ lbs.	4 8 6
500	" "	40 "	39 " 8½ lbs.	5 10 6
800	" "	40 "	39 " 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
500	" "	45 "	39 " 8 lbs.	5 11 6
200	" "	50 "	39 " 10 lbs.	7 3 0
300	" W. Mulls	40 "	20	1 13 0
300	" "	40 "	20	2 1 0
300	" "	40 "	20	2 5 0
300	" "	40 "	20	2 9 0
300	" "	40 "	20	2 13 0
300	" "	40 "	20	3 1 0

COTTON.

100 candies	New Dhollera,	ready	Rs. 265
50 "	Do.	ready	" 265
25 "	Do.	ready	" 265
125 "	Do.	ready	" 265-66
25 "	Do.	ready	" 265
100 "	Sawpinnel,	ready	" 292
150 "	Do.	ready	" 292
25 "	Bhownugger,	ready	" 265
25 "	Do.	ready	" 265
50 "	Oodia,	ready	" 245-47
50 "	Comptа,	ready	" 244

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—22ND MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st May, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 56 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd May, noon, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 58 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd May, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in in transit, 3 hours 43 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st May, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 21st May, 9-37 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd May, 2-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 22nd May, 4-57 P.M.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd May is as follows:—

To Bombay,	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 28	0 14
" Galle	12 54	2 5
" Kurrachee	1 22	0 11
" Madras	9 33	0 14

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Hay, Captain, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from Surat.

Duff, Surgeon Major, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 22.

Plowden, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Cahell, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Surat.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 20th May 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

8th Regt. N. I.—Lt. Abbott, for 60 days from the 2nd inst., privilege leave.

11th Regt. N. I.—Lt.-Col. Notches, for 15 days in extension, privilege leave.

56th Foot.—Pay Master Bernard, from 17th to 31st May 1872, privilege leave.

Poona, 21st May 1872.

At the recommendation of the Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, B. M. S. Asst. Apothy. West, temporarily attached to the 68th Regt. is directed to do duty with the 56th Regt., vice Acting Asst. Apothy. Serpes, who reverts to his substantive rank of first class Hospital Assistant.

Mr. Serpes, on being relieved, will await orders at the office of the Dy. Inspr. General.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

83rd Foot.—Capt. Butler, from 17th to 28th May 1872, privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th May 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

R. A.—Major (Local) A. D. Dennis to be Lt. Col., from the 13th Dec. 1871.

Capt. E. L. Hawkins to be Major, from the 12th Dec. 1871.

Royal Engrs.—Capt. D. Limond to be Major, from the 14th June 1870.

2nd Batn. 12th Foot.—Major G. F. Walker to be Lt. Col., from the 14th April 1872.

2nd Batn. 19th Foot.—Major R. D. Barrett to be Lt. Col., from the 14th April 1872.

56th Foot.—Major W. Clutterbuck to be Lt. Col., from the 3rd April 1872.

68th Foot.—Lt. Col. J. H. Kirby to have rank as Lt. Col., from the 10th Aug. 1864.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to appoint—

Surg. F. Odevaine to the medical charge of Mussoorie, vice Surg. Major J. W. R. Awesbury, whose tour of service has expired, date 1 27th April 1872.

Lt. Col. R. B. Hill, Ben. Inf., is qualified to act as Instr. in Army Signalling.

Major W. A. Garden, Ben. S. C., Station Staff Officer Almorah, is directed to proceed and do duty at Dacca.

Capt. H. L. Young, Gel. List, Inf., is transferred from the 9th to the 41st N. I., for duty.

Lt. G. R. R. Savage, R. E., is qualified to act as Instr. in Army Signalling.

Lt. the Hon. J. S. Napier, 92nd Highlanders, is permitted to accompany H. E. Lord Napier of Murchistoun, K.T., on duty to England.

On the expiration of this duty he will report himself to the Adjt. Genl. Horse Guards for orders.

At the examinations held on the 14th Feb. and following days, of the classes attending the first course of Garrison Instruction in Bengal and Burmah, the following officers passed the test laid down in Horse Guards' G. O. No. 65 of 1870, and are qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain:—

Lt. F. Lattman-Johnson. (1), 65th Foot; Lt. R. J. Fike (2), 2nd Batn. 12th Foot; Lt. R. T. E. Dowse, 2nd Batn. 12th Foot; Lt. F. G. Maltby, 105th Foot; Capt. A. Cook, 14th Mad. N. I.; Lt. D. Chesney (3), 58th Foot; Lt. W. P. Monckton, 37th Foot; Lt. R. G. Handcock, 36th Foot; Lt. W. D. Graham, 105th Foot; Lt. E. V. P. Monteith, 5th Lancers; and Lt. V. A. Schalch, 85th Foot.

(1) Specially mentioned for high proficiency in military law field sketching, and reconnaissance.

(2) Specially mentioned for proficiency in fortification, field sketching, and military law.

(3) Passed an excellent examination in fortification.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Rawulpindee Brigade Order dated, the 26th April 1872, directing Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., 25th Punjab N. I., to receive over medical charge of the depot and sick left at Rawulpindee, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 5th April 1872.

Dated the 26th April 1872, directing Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., 25th Punjab N. I., to assume medical charge of the 5th Company Sappers and Miners, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 16th March 1872.

Bhagulpore Station Order, dated the 19th April 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. C. G. Carmichael, M. D., to assume medical charge of the 37th N. I., and directing Asst. Surg. F. C. Ghose to proceed to Calcutta, and report himself at the office of the Inspr. Gen'l. of Hospitals.

Jullunder Station Order, dated the 25th April 1872, directing Capt. H. R. Worsley, Wing Officer 7th N. I., to act as Brig. Major, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. G. W.C. Howden, proceeding on leave.

2nd Batn. 1st Foot.—Regtal. Order, dated the 7th April 1872, appointing Lt. W. B. Baker to officiate as Instr. of Musketry, with effect from the 1st March 1872, vice Lt. T. L. Thorp, in arrest.

37th Foot.—Regtal. Order, dated the 27th April 1872, appointing Lt. G. A. W. Forrest to act as Inter., vice Lt. T. E. Verner proceeding on leave, there being no qualified officer available.

55th Foot.—Regtal. Order, dated the 17th April 1872, appointing Lt. F. H. Wade to act as Adjt., during the absence, on leave, of Lt. (Local Capt.) D. A. Ogden.

88th Foot.—Regtal. Order, dated the 12th April 1872, appointing Lt. A. W. Morris to officiate as Adjt., during the absence on leave of Local Capt. O. W. Hill.

106th Foot.—Regtal. Order, dated the 21st April 1872, appointing Lt. C. Dempster to act as Qr. Mr., during the absence, on sick leave, of Qr. Mr. F. Mackey, with effect from the 20th idem.

8th Ben. Cav.—Regtal. Order, dated the 13th April 1872, appointing Capt. J. A. McNeale, 3rd Squad. Officer, to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Lt. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, proceeding on leave.

18th Ben. Cav.—Regtal. Order, dated the 30th April 1872, making the following appointment, in the room of Bt. Col. F. H. Smith, proceeding on leave:—

Capt. T. E. Davidson, Offig. 2nd in Comd., to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer.

Lt. G. L. R. Richardson to officiate as Adjt.

Bt. Capt. J. B. B. Dickson, 1st Squad. Subn., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties.

3rd N. I.—Regtal. Order, dated the 15th April 1872, making the following temporary appointments, during the indisposition of Lt. Col. R. Blair, Wing Officer and Offg. 2nd in Comd., with effect from the 22nd Feb. 1872:—

Capt. E. R. C. Wilcox, Offig. Wing, Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt. H. P. Kirke, 2nd Wing Subn. and Offig. 1st Wing Subn., to revert to his substantive appointment (2nd Wing Subn), and officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Capt. A. FitzW. Taylor, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn. 4th N. I.—Regtal. Order, dated the 10th April 1872, appointing Lt. B. Smith, 1st Wing Subn., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. A. B. Douglas.

9th N. I.—Regtal. Order, dated the 16th April 1872, appointing Lt. H. O. Woodhouse, 2nd Wing Subn. to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. F. F. J. Toke, appointed to officiate as Wing Officer.

19th N. I.—Regtal. Order, dated the 14th April 1872, appointing Capt. C. H. Bergman, 1st Wing Subn., to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Lt. W. Hafle.

39th N. I.—Regtal. Order, dated the 15th April 1872, directing Capt. H. I. Bayliss, Offg. Wing Officer, to revert to his appointment of 1st Wing Subn., but to continue to act as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 16th idem, vice Lt. N. C. Martelli, appointing to another situation.

GYMNASTICS.

In view to more efficiently carrying out gymnastic instruction the C.-in-C. is pleased to authorise the appointment of an officer of British Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry, to superintend the Gymnasium, whenever such is established and in working order.

As the services thus rendered will be unremunerated, His Excellency sanctions the officer so employed being exempted from the performance of garrison and regimental duties, whenever his services can be conveniently spared.

The names of officers willing and qualified to hold the above appointments will be submitted through the Director of Gymnastics for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

GYMNASTICS—MEDICAL DEPT.—SANITARY.

Horse Guards' G. O. No. 26, Gymnasia, dated the 1st March 1872, is re-published for general information and guidance:—

I. Medical Officers in charge of regiments that have been quartered long enough at any station possessing a Gymnasium, to enable the men to undergo a training, will specially report on the effects, if noticeable, of such training on the muscular development and health of the men on their leaving the station, and as to the general influence of Gymnastics in promoting a vigorous constitution. In furtherance of this duty they will frequently visit the Gymnasium, and witness the measurements of the recruits on entering the course, and also the measurements on its termination.

II. The Principal Medical Officer will refer to the subject in his annual sanitary reports, giving the substance of the information furnished to him by regimental medical officers with any remarks thereon that he may deem necessary, concerning the utility of Gymnasia.

DRESS—OFFICERS.

G. O. No. 49 of 1872 is cancelled, and the following substituted:—

With reference to G. O. H. M's British Force, dated the 25th Oct. 1869, the C.-in-C. is pleased to direct the substitution of an plain white tunic for the braided one therein prescribed.

2. The tunic should be of sufficient length to just clear the saddle when the officer is mounted, and will be fastened by four small gilt buttons of regimental pattern, cuffs pointed, and a pocket out-side the left breast, the collar rounded off in front, twisted gold cord on each shoulder.

3. The sash will be worn on all occasion with the above tunic, whether on or off duty, except when used as the regimental mess dress during the hot weather.

4. Field officers will wear their distinctive badges on the collar.

5. The tunic as above ordered will be worn by all officers of British and Native Infantry Regiments and by Staff Sergeants,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	"	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	"	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	"	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	"	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CONDER—May 16th, at Iddagonge, North Canara, the wife of Mr. James Conder, of the Carwar State Railway, of twins.

DEATH.

CONDER—May 17th, at Iddagonge, North Canara, Lily and Edward, infant children of Mr. James Conder, of the Carwar State Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PRINCE—May 17th, the wife of Mr. J. H. Prince, of a son.

SMALLEY—May 13th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. M. Smalley, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1872.

IT must not be too hastily assumed that the dispute between England and the United States regarding the indirect claims is now in a fair way of being amicably settled. We do not lay much stress on the malicious attempt made by General Butler to create more ill-feeling between the two nations by calling attention to some apparently indiscreet utterances of Sir Stafford Northcote's, which implied that there had been an honourable understanding among the Commissioners who negotiated the Washington Treaty to set aside the indirect claims altogether. General Butler can do much mischief within certain limits, but luckily he has no share in guiding the foreign policy of his country. But what we fear is that the quarrel will be kept open because General Grant's Administration cannot close it without perhaps fatally imperilling the President's chances of re-election. It will have been noticed that Mr. Horace Greeley has been nominated by one wing of the Republican party in opposition to General Grant, and now his paper, the *Tribune*, joins with the recognized organs of the Democrats, the *Herald* and the *Nation*, in denouncing the Administration for wishing to withdraw the indirect claims. It is quite possible that, owing to the divisions in the Republican party, Mr. C. F. Adams, who was Ambassador to England when the *Alabama* escaped and who is at present one of the arbitrators under the Geneva Convention, will be brought out as a third candidate for the office of president; and this fresh complication would increase the probability of the Treaty falling through, for none of the three candidates would feel himself strong enough to throw away the chance of the Irish vote by advocating a friendly arrangement with Great Britain. Meanwhile, time runs on, and it must not be forgotten that England is bound to withdraw from the Treaty on the 15th of next month, unless the concession she claims has been granted by the States before that date.

"FRASER'S MAGAZINE" for April, in a paper on the assassination of Lord Mayo, touches on the treatment that Mr. William Tayler received at the hands of Government, for having shown a spirit of promptness and decision in 1857, in depriving the Wahabees of the power to rise, and added to our difficulties in those troublous times, by taking on himself the responsibility of confining their leaders, Mahomed Hossein, Ahmed Oolah, and Waizool Haig, at the Wahabee headquarters, Patna, of which he was then chief civil officer. Under the clemency reaction that took place in 1858, Mr. Tayler was rewarded for saving the lives, possibly of hundreds, of his fellow countrymen, and nipping in the bud a great conspiracy, by being quietly cast adrift on the world, after a career of the greatest possible usefulness to the State; and he would have been ruined, but for hi talesnts and legal acquirements, which enabled him to practice profitably to himself as a pleader in our Civil Courts in the Bengal Presidency. Resignation of the Civil Service was in a measure forced on him, by his supercession, for what was cylept *his error of judgment!* However, another sort of reactionary spirit is, it is trusted, arising now. The country has, we observe, indemnified Governor Eyre for his legal expenses; and it is stated that Mr. Cowan is to be re-appointed a Deputy Commissioner. So after the lapse of fourteen years Mr. William Tayler may live to see, not only justice done him, but we hope also reparation, for what would have been ruin to most men. A C.S.I. would be the least graceful acknowledgment that the Government could make that the "error of judgment" was theirs, or rather their predecessors. But what we would really desire to see is a Royal Commission convened at home and sent out to India, with Mr. William Taylor as president or member, to go into the question of Wahabeeism thoroughly—a commission so constituted, that it would be rather the aim of its members to bring to light the shortcomings and errors of the successive Governments for the last twelve or fourteen years; instead of glossing over these shortcomings, where bringing them to light would look awkward for various reasons.

Until some such unbiassed enquiry is set on foot, and the treasonable nest eggs of Wahabeeism smashed, they will go on hatching in different parts of India—in more nests than we think for—till some day we shall repent our masterly inactivity. The following extract from a published letter of the late Sir Herbert Edwardes to Mr. William Tayler is interesting in allusion to the Wahabee conspiracy:—"The centre of this "truly bitter and formidable conspiracy was "Patna. You lived there and knew what was "going on. You acted on your knowledge and "paralysed the whole of the Wahabee sect, by "seizing their leaders at the very moment when "they could and would have struck a heavy blow "against us. The Bengal Government was deter-"mined not to believe in the Wahabee con-"spiracy, and punished you for your vigour-"Time has done you justice, shown that you "were right, and hanged or transported the "enemies whom you suspected and disarmed." Mr. Robert Elliot, the author of the paper in *Fraser's Magazine*, which we have noticed, writes as follows:—"We may repeat that if the Go-"vernment waits for legal evidence it may wait "for ever, and the question now is, whether we "should wait for more assassinations or act at "once? There can be no doubt we should choose "the latter alternative. This Wahabeeism must "be stamped out. These men, it must be remem-"bered, do not appreciate our forbearance, they "call it cowardice, and the more we exhibit it "the greater contempt they will naturally "feel for us. It should be proclaimed from "one end of India to the other, that any "one convicted of treason will be hanged, the "whole of his kith and kin banished, and "the possessions of the family forfeited to "the State. We believe that the French "stamped out the Vendetta in Corsica by the sim-"ple process of putting a murderer's kith and "kin in gaol till he gave himself up."

We quite endorse that part of Mr. Elliott's advice which recommends that we *should* "act "at once." He tells an amusing anecdote of "a "judge in Southern India, somewhat of a charac-"ter in his way, who one day sentenced a native "to a long term of imprisonment; the moment "the sentence was passed the prisoner said, "'The first thing I'll do when I get out will be "'to murder you.' 'Well, all I can say is,' said "the Judge, 'that if Tom is such a fool as to be "'found in this country fifteen years hence, you "'are perfectly welcome to do so!'"

WE understand that Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I., has been appointed to act as Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, in place of Mr. Rogers, appointed to be a member of the Executive Council in the room of the Hon. Mr. Mansfield.

MR. MATHEW, Legal Remembrancer, has been appointed to officiate as Advocate General of Bombay till a successor to Mr. White is nominated by the Secretary of State.

OUR contemporary *Native Opinion* very justly remarks in regard to the two general orders relating to the Commissariat Department that, "whatever the merits of the case Government ought to publish both sides of the story, the evidence on which it rests, and the judicial determination thereon." There can be but little doubt that since Government has thought fit to appeal to the public (which in publishing the general orders in question it virtually has done), every facility should be afforded to enable the latter to form a correct judgment on the case. To admit of this, however, it is necessary that the joint report of the Controller and Commissary General, quoted in the first order, and the final report of the Commissary General, referred to in the second order, together with the reports of each officer concerned, should be laid on the Editor's tables for publication. It is also of importance that the first report of the Commissary General, the one we mean which that officer is said to have withdrawn, should likewise be published. With these documents before them the public will be in a position to judge as to what really has occurred. The Accounts Department should have no objection to this, since if that department has acted in a straightforward manner, and has based its accusations on actual and not merely on seeming proofs, it has nothing to fear from such an investigation. We have grave doubts, however, whether the Account Department will be willing to submit to this ordeal, knowing as we do that in one instance at any rate a representation was made to the late Governor in regard to one of the accused officers of so slanderous a nature that we absolutely dare not print it, a representation which has subsequently been proved to have been without even a shadow of foundation. Whether or not other instances of a like nature have occurred time will show.

IT is reported that 200,000 head of cattle perished during the recent inundations in the Nuddea district.

LIEUTENANT T. DEANE will officiate as Commandant of the Governor-General's Body-guard during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Delane.

MR. T. D. FORSYTH, C. B., lately Commissioner and Superintendent, Umballa Division, has obtained two months' leave of absence on urgent private affairs.

A LETTER from Lashkar, in the columns of the *Mofussilite*, says that Maharaja Scindhia had recommended his dewan to the Bombay Government for a seat in the Bombay Council, and that the Bombay Government had agreed to appoint him.

COLONEL G. A. LECKIE, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Army Clothing, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in the current month, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE Madras Government have appointed a committee of gentlemen to report as to what measures should be taken to repair the Madras Pier, and prevent the recurrence of such accidents as have happened to it of late years.

IT is believed that the Madras Government's trip to the Hills will last longer in future than it has hitherto. Lord Hobart, it is said, has received the sanction of the Secretary of State to remain on the Hills during four months of the hot weather instead of three. The several establishments will begin to move about the middle of next month.

THE fear that cholera may again break out at Agra is at present causing considerable alarm in that city, but at present, we learn from the Agra paper, the station, the city, and suburbs, are particularly healthy. The heat is terrific, and there have been sudden deaths among natives by sunstroke and *loo*, but there are no cases of cholera. The authorities are on the alert.

WE regret to learn that a telegram from London was received in Bombay yesterday, announcing the death of Mr. Samuel M'Culloch, barrister-at-law. Mr. M'Culloch, who came out to Bombay in 1864, practised for some years with great success at the Bar here. He went home last year in delicate health, but contemplated coming out again in the cold weather of the present year.

THE *Combaconum Athenæum* suggests that some of the wealthy Rajahs in Southern India should found scholarships in England for the benefit of native students who are ambitious to complete their education in Europe. Our contemporary thinks it is "only when we have among us gentlemen thus educated that we may with reason hope for a pretty large share in the government of our country."

THE Government of India, the *Indian Daily News* understands, has sanctioned a deputation allowance of the lump sum of Rs. 4,000, in addition to the pay of his substantive appointment, to Captain E. Newbery of the Punjaub service, besides his actual travelling expenses to and from Calcutta, for the services he had rendered to the Legislative Department by assisting Mr. Stephen in revising the Criminal Procedure Code.

THE Moulvie Liakut Ali, who was arrested in Bombay last year, was brought up for preliminary investigation before Mr. Robertson, Magistrate of Allahabad, on Monday. The prisoner, who was allowed a seat in Court, appeared in no way discomposed, though listening with eager anxiety to all the proceedings. He seemed somewhat aged by his ten months' incarceration, but otherwise in good health. Our readers will find a full report of the case, for which we are indebted to the *Pioneer*, in another column.

THE *Madras Mail* devotes a leading article to "Lord Hobart's first blunder," the appointment of Mr. John Charles Loch, President of the Madras Municipality, as his Private Secretary. The *Madras Times*, on the other hand, thinks that Mr. Loch's wide knowledge of the world and of business, and a patient and laborious disposition, joined to a pleasant and equable temperament, are surely as likely to make a man a good private secretary as a full knowledge of civilian intrigue in the districts; and concludes that Mr. Loch possesses many qualities likely to make him a good secretary.

ALTHOUGH it was the intention of Lord Mayo not to incur any further expenditure on account of Public Works, during the current year, and His Excellency had, therefore, stopped all works already in progress, the Government of Bengal has strongly recommended that a further grant of Rs. 50,000 be sanctioned for the purpose of completing the Calcutta University building in College Street, which remained half finished for a long time past, on the ground of the necessity for such a building for the Education Department. The Government of India has acceded to the above recommendation, and the works in connection with the building have lately been proceeded with.

OWING to the too free use of pickaxes when the Duke of Edinburgh was here, the new railway sidings passing the line of cable at Colaba, and last, though not least, the municipal steam roller, the old land cable from the shore to the office of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company in Church Gate Street has been damaged in so many places, and so many "joints" have been made, that it was thought better to replace it by another with an India-rubber coating. For nearly a year past an aërial line from Church Gate Street to the cable house has been used when the old line gave trouble. The new land cable, the laying of which has just been finished, is enclosed in cast iron split pipes. Mr. H. C. Reynell, one of the officers of the steamer Chiltern, was sent out to superintend the details, and deserves considerable praise for the manner in which he has executed the work, having been at it night and day. The land cables at Aden have also been replaced. The telegraphic operations in Bombay did not suffer from the defects of the old line, as the precaution was taken to put up an aërial line on the first bad symptoms.

PEOPLE often wonder why it is that the Asiatic Society cannot reduce the subscription to its Library to less than Rs. 100 a year. But look at the following list of medical works added to the Library in

LIST OF JURORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay published two weeks ago in the *Government Gazette* is so inaccurate in several respects that I believe it has not been carefully revised at all for the last four or five years, though it purports to have been revised. In the first place the names of places of residence of more than 250 persons are not given; those that are given are, in several instances, incorrect. In the second place, the designations or occupations are mistated; and one often meets with names of gentlemen who are out of Bombay, or are dead and gone; and a few names are twice repeated with the same designation and place of residence, though intended for one and the same person. These inaccuracies are observable in the list of jurors of all denominations, Europeans, Parsees, Hindus, Mahomedans, &c.

The evil effect of such a list is apparent to the meanest capacity. Some persons are summoned to serve on a jury oftener than others; for a bailiff often returns to the sheriff his summons with an endorsement "not found." Again the list of special jurors is prepared in the same perfunctory manner.

I would advise the sheriff or the clerk of the Crown to advertise in the English newspapers inviting all jurors to send in their names, occupations, and places of residence to the proper officer of the Court, so that accuracy may be ensured in every respect; or to send round a circular to heads of all public and private offices and shops and to all well known European and native gentlemen asking them to return a list of persons whom they would recommend as fit persons to serve on either jury.

22nd May. OMEGA.

BOMBAY.

NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDING.—We hear that the New Secretariat Building is likely to be opened after the monsoon.

RE-APPEARANCE OF DENGUE FEVER IN BOMBAY.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that dengue fever has again made its appearance in Bombay.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT BULSAR.—A correspondent informs us that there is at present great scarcity of water at Bulsar, the wells being entirely dried up.

MANGROLE.—According to the *Surya Prakash* Mr. Mahomed Jamalooden of Kattywar is to be appointed Karbharee to the Chief of Mangrole, in Katty war.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday last was 37 feet 2 tenths; on the corresponding date last year it was 47 feet 2 tenths.

PENSION TO A POLICE SUBADAR.—Mr. Cadur Subadar, who was in the Bombay police force for nearly eighteen years, has retired on pension. Mr. Cadur possesses good testimonials from several police officers under whom he served.

THE POLICE HULK.—Owing to the repairs that the police hulk Elphinstone is at present undergoing at the Government Dock, the Water Police have taken up their quarters temporarily on board the steam ship Sind, now lying opposite the Custom House Bunder.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—John Harvey, a seaman of the ship Kingston, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Mahomedan named Soomar Essac, an old offender, was charged with stealing eight rupees in cash, the property of one Shaik Chand, and was on conviction sentenced to a month's hard labour.

INQUEST.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a Hindoo was found by the police lying insensible on the Dockyard road, Mazagon. While being conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital in a buggy he died. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the enquiry has been adjourned until this day.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.—To-night, at the Victoria Theatre, the members of the Zoroastrian Theatrical Club give another performance for the benefit of poor Persian Zoroastrians in Bombay, when the very popular play of "Khodabux" will be reproduced. It will be followed by songs and other amusements.

ARREST OF A CHINAMAN.—A robbery was committed a few days ago at Tanna in the premises of Messrs. Vinning and Shrewsbury. Yesterday morning Mr. Inspector Colello arrested a Chinaman at Mazagon with a musical box in his possession which is supposed to be part of the stolen property. The Chinaman has been forwarded to Tanna.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Howlett held an inquest on Tuesday at the Tank Bunder concerning the death of one Bhowanee Dhurma, a boatman. The jury came to the conclusion that the man died by concussion of the brain caused by his having been struck on the head by a rope attached to a sail which was loose owing to the accidental breaking of the yard.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A Mussulman, by name Shaik Cassum Deen Mahomed, a water carrier, was charged before the Acting Second Magistrate yesterday with having attempted to murder a Mahomedan woman named Khuteeza. The prisoner was remanded to jail, pending the recovery of the woman, who now lies in a somewhat precarious state in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—H. E. the Governor has kindly consented to become patron, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief one of the vice patrons, the Hon. J. A. Forbes president of this Society; and the following gentlemen have expressed their willingness to act on the committee:—F. Souter, Esq., C.S.I., Col. Ballard, H. P. Le Mesurier, Esq., C. Currey, Esq., H. Maxwell, Esq., C. Peile, Esq., A. C. Gumpert, Esq., W. J. Best, Esq., and Richard L. T. Key, Esq., (honorary secretary.)

BARODA AFFAIRS.—The *Bombay Summachar*, in common with the other vernacular papers of the Presidency, urges upon Government the necessity of making a thorough and searching enquiry into the present state of Baroda. The *Dayan Chakshu*, referring to the sudden death of the late Bhow Scindhia in the Baroda prison, says that this and several other deaths, occurring as they do under extremely suspicious circumstances, if properly inquired into, will show the paramount Government the awfully rotten condition of the Baroda administration.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—Though we have at present in Bombay two such dramatic stars as Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, we are glad to announce that the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club will appear on the boards at the Grant Road Theatre to-night. This entertainment, which is in honour of the Queen's Birthday, will comprise three pieces, "Hunting a Turtle," "Our New Man," and "The Smoked Miser, or the Benefit of Hanging." Our Parsee friends have for some years been deservedly popular as actors of light comedy, and will, we hope, be favoured with a full theatre this evening.

ROBBERY BY ARMED DACOITS AT EGUTPOORA.—We hear that on the 11th instant about 8 P.M. some ten or twelve men, armed with swords, matchlocks, and hatchets, visited Egutpoora talooka and looted a Marwaree of all the jewels he possessed, valued at from Rs.2,000 to Rs. 2,500. Major Stanley Scott's police were sent after them, and we are glad to say that the robbers were secured a few days afterwards in the Akola talooka. The whole of the property, too, has been secured, and the case is being fully enquired into by a painstaking and an able full power magistrate, Mr. W. Woodward. Major Scott's police deserve much credit for arresting the men, who were the terror of the country.

THE COTTON FRAUDS.—The charge against a number of persons, for defrauding Messrs. Volkart Brothers and Co. by the substitution of a quantity of bad cotton for good, whilst in transit in the harbour, was before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate of Police, yesterday, and occupied the Court nearly the whole day. A number of the boatmen originally taken up on the charge had been admitted as Queen's evidence, but those of them who were examined were obviously unwilling and untruthful witnesses. Mr. Connon said he believed that there were greater scoundrels about this business than any that had yet appeared before him, and he thought that it concerned the honour as well as the interests of the mercantile community that such a case should be prosecuted to the last, for obviously a great wrong had been done, which should not be allowed to go unpunished.

WHAT SALARY WILL MR. PEILE GET?—The *Jam-i-Jamshed*, under the above heading, thus writes:—"A question has been raised what salary will Mr. Peile get for his new post? He gets Rs. 2,500 as Director of Public Instruction, and if a similar salary is paid to him for this appointment there will be nothing objectionable. Looking at the recent order of the Supreme Government, Mr. Peile will have to pay a certain portion of his salary to Government, and consequently we suppose he would not accept the appointment unless he was paid more than Rs. 3,000 a month. Whatever may be the qualifications of Mr. Peile for this post, what is the use of giving him such a high salary? We don't understand why a Civilian has been appointed on such a high salary to this post when numbers will be found both from the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Service to fill up this office on a reduced salary."

THE LATE MRS. GODFREY'S CHILDREN.—Mrs. Godfrey, who was well known as a milliner in Bombay, and who died lately, left a boy and a girl, twins, fourteen years of age, who are unfortunately without means and without relatives; and we learn that some gentlemen who came to know of the pitiable condition of these children are endeavouring to raise the means necessary to place them at the Mount Aboo or some other good school till they are able to earn their living. A subscription is being made for that purpose, and we are glad to know that the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, the Rev. Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Conder are interesting themselves in the movement. Mrs. Godfrey, we believe, was an estimable woman, and it is to be hoped that the means will be forthcoming to provide for her children being respectably educated. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. W. B. Johnstone, 9, Hammum Street, Fort.

COLONEL BROWNE.—We regret to hear that Colonel Browne, commanding the Head Quarters of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment now in Poona, is suffering from an attack of dengue fever. We had hoped that the disease was leaving Poona, and indeed for ten days previous to the Colonel's attack, we are told, there had not been a case on that side of camp. We regret to hear of its re-appearance—*Deccan Herald.*

ROBBERY AT KHANDALLA.—Our correspondent at Khandalla writes that a robbery was committed there on Sunday night last, or early on Monday morning. A writing box was stolen from one of Mr. Reid's tents, and taken to a little distance off, where it was broken open and rifled of its contents. Two men were caught near the place where the empty box was found who promised to point out those who had taken away the stolen property. We have no doubt that as the track of the thieves has been discovered, they will soon be secured and delivered up to justice. They are Ghatwarras—a peculiar hill race, very dark, and something between a Parwari and a Seedee in appearance.—*Ibid.*

NEERA BRIDGE, SHERWUL.—The contractors, Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co., are carrying on rapidly their work at the Neera Bridge, Sherwul, and up to the present time there has been no accident to hinder the work. Five spans of girders on the Poona side of the river have been hoisted into position, the remaining spans will shortly be up; they are now lying in the bed of the river, and are nearly ready for lifting. There is, however, a great deal of work still to be done before the roadway will be ready for traffic, and we would advise our Mahableshwur friends to start for Poona not later than the 1st June, as, if the monsoon should burst early on the hills, the flooding of the river may put them to serious inconvenience. It is, we believe, the contractors' intention to construct a narrow pathway for foot passengers as speedily as possible, but of course horses and carriages will not be able to pass over till the bridge is finished.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP FLYING VENUS, 1,778 tons, Captain J. Logan, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (January 22nd) with a cargo of 1,670 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates & Co.

THE SHIP STORNOWAY, 1,499 tons, Captain Andrew Shortt, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (January 22nd) with a cargo of 2,087 tons of coals. She spoke the ship Sir John Mandeville, from Liverpool to Bombay. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S.S. WALAMO, 1,496 tons, Captain J. Owen, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 5,376 bales cotton, 1,180 bales wool, 1,003 cwts. galls, 895 cwts. jute, 525 cwts. horns, 1,649 cwts. saltpetre, 489 cwts. coir yarn, 2,018 cwts. hemp, and the following passengers:—For Suez—Captain E. R. Conolly and Captain Plowden. For Port Said—Mr J. Demeade, and two deck passengers. For Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Sandiford and infant, Mr. Baily, Miss Baily, and Master Baily, and Rev. E. Edwards.

THE STEAMER NEERA, Captain Coburn, arrived from Liverpool via the Canal yesterday, making the run out in 28 days 13 hours, including all stoppages. This, we are told, is the shortest passage yet made. She brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Liverpool—Captain and Mrs. Hay, Mr. G. B. Thomson, Mr. T. L. M. Thomson, Miss Rebecca Wright, Mr. V. Laconis, Mr. Lodrick, and Mr. G. G. Oliver. From Suez—Mr. Apostolo Diamantopalo. The vessel touched at Port Said and Suez, and is consigned to Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

TIM DALY'S MESS STORIES.

MANY of our readers must have been delighted with the racy stories by "Tim Daly," which we quoted at intervals some months ago from the *Madras Times*; and all who have laughed to their heart's content at the sparkling Irish humour which abounds in every page of these Stories will be delighted to learn that they have been republished by Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. of Bombay. The stories make a neat book of upwards of a hundred pages, and are bound in tasteful covers. As we have no doubt that most of our readers are well acquainted with the stories, it is unnecessary for us to make any quotations to indicate the nature of the contents of the book.

AN ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

ARDASHER HORMUSJEE WADIA V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

THIS suit was originally heard in the third division court and a decree was in favour of the defendant. The plaintiff appealed from the decision, and the appeal was heard some time ago before Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, who reversed the decision of the lower court and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. The Chief Justice delivered a long and able judgment in the case, from which the following are extracts:—

This is an appeal from the Third Division Court. The plaint in the suit was filed by Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia upon an award to recover Rs. 58,278 with interest. The award purported to be made by a majority of arbitrators appointed in accordance with Act. VI. of 1857, "an Act for the acquisition of land for public purposes," and directed the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the sum already mentioned, with interest at six per cent per annum, as compensation for a piece of land (contsining 13,987 square yards) situate at Coorla, in the island and Talooka of Salsette and collectorate of Tanna, which by ratification of the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated the 27th May 1868, published in the *Government Gazette* of the following day under the provisions of that Act, was declared to be "required for a public purpose, viz. for railway purposes." The plaint states that possession was taken of the land by the defendant on the 27th of May 1868. The defendant, the Secretary of State for India, has filed a written statement by way of defence. The issues settled in the Division Court were—

1. Whether any valid award was made in accordance with the provisions of Act VI. of 1857? This the learned Judge found in the negative.

2. Whether Mr. Campbell and Mr. Addis before they entered upon the matter referred to them duly by writing nominated and appointed Andrew Hay to act with them as arbitrator pursuant to section 12 of the said Act? Upon this issue the learned Judge did not consider it necessary to come to any finding.

3. Whether the defendant, by his agent, had notice of any meetings of the arbitrators subsequent to the first two meetings? This was found in the negative.

4. Whether any award was made by a majority of the arbitrators according to the provisions of the said Act? This was found in the negative.

5. Whether the defendant is entitled to raise the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th issues after the lapse of three months from the time of the making of the award? This so far as it concerned the right to raise the fourth issue was found in the negative. As to the right to raise the 2nd and 3rd issues there was not any finding.

6. Whether the irregularities alleged in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th issues were waived by the defendant? So far as this related to the 3rd and 4th issues it was found in the negative. So far as it related to the 2nd issue there was not any finding.

7. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover the amount claimed or any part thereof? This was found in the negative. And the learned Judge accordingly made a decree for the defendant with costs.

From that decree the plaintiff has appealed, alleging substantially that the learned Judge ought to have found all of the above issues upon which there were findings in the opposite way to that in which he did find them, and that all of the issues on which there were not findings ought to have been found in favour of the plaintiff. The appeal has been heard by my brother Gibbs and myself. The facts of the case may be taken to be as follows: Government, having occasion for railway purposes to acquire land at Coorla belonging to the plaintiff, issued on the 27th of May 1868, the usual notification under Act VI. of 1857, stating that the land was required for a public purpose. Act VI. of 1857 has been repealed by Act X. of 1870, but having been the law at the time of the transaction, the subject of this suit, is the Act applicable to this case? The parties having differed as to the amount of compensation, a reference to arbitration, as provided for in section 10, became necessary. The Acting Collector of Tanna by letter of the 19th June 1868 addressed to the plaintiff appointed "the Mamlutdar of the Salsette Talooka" as the officer under Act VI. of 1857, to take steps for the acquisition of the land. The Mamlutdar by writing appointed Mr. Addis, a civil engineer, to be arbitrator on behalf of Government. The plaintiff at first appointed Mr. McClelland to be his arbitrator, but he being about to leave Bombay declined the office, and thereupon the plaintiff appointed, by writing, Mr. Campbell to be his arbitrator. The regularity of those appointments has not been questioned. The next step to have been taken after the appointment of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Addis was that they should, under the 12th section of the Act, before they entered upon the matter referred to them, nominate and appoint "by writing" a third person to act with them as arbitrator. What they did was as follows:—Mr. Addis wrote a letter to Mr. Campbell, by which, and afterwards also verbally, he authorised Mr. Campbell to appoint Mr. Hay to be the third arbitrator, and thereupon Mr. Campbell wrote to Mr. Hay, informing him that he was so appointed. Looking to the evidence of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hay, we have come to the conclusion, that Mr. Campbell in his letter to Mr. Hay informed the latter that he was appointed "third arbitrator and umpire." Both of those gentlemen are under the impression that this was so, and their evidence stands uncontradicted.

Under the circumstances above detailed we must take it that the Mamlutdar sufficiently understood the proceedings at the first and second meetings. The Mamlutdar, though present throughout the proceedings at the first meeting, made no objection to the effect that Mr. Hay's appointment as third arbitrator or umpire was not in writing, or was in any wise irregular, nor did the Mamlutdar object to Mr. Addis and Mr. Campbell proceeding on that day, in the absence of Mr. Hay, with the arbitration. They did so proceed with it. The award was made on the 12th of April following, and was signed by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Addis at the same time and place. By it a sum of Rs. 58,278 was awarded to the plaintiff as compensation for his land together with interest at 6 per cent per annum until payment. Some correspondence took place between the plaintiff and the Collector of Tanna regarding the payment of this amount, and, on the 9th of June, the plaintiff applied by letter to be furnished with a copy of th award in accordance with the 23rd section of the Act, to which the Collector replied on the 12th June exonsing himself for not sending a copy because the original had been forwarded to Government, but promising to send him a copy as soon as the original was returned. On the 9th of July following the plaintiff wrote to the Government Solicitor, complaining that he could get neither the money nor a copy of the award, and threatening legal proceedings unless one or the other were given to him. By letter of 21st July the Government Solicitor informed him that Government did not consider that any award had been made in accordance with Act VI. of 1857. The plaint in this suit was filed on the 3rd December 1869.

It stands admitted by counsel on both sides that this being an action on the alleged award, the question is not, whether such matter appears in evidence as would warrant the court in setting aside the award, but, whether there is such a defence apparent as would support what in England is styled a plea of *aut tiel agard*, that is to say whether the circumstances proved, warrant the court in pronouncing, the award to be a nullity. There are three modes in which an award made under Act VI. of 1857, may be defeated—1, by refusing to file and execute it under section 327 of the Civil Procedure Code; 2, by setting it aside; 3, by holding it null and void. The various grounds of objection to an award which would warrant the court in adopting any one of those three courses may be removed by the express or tacit waiver of those grounds by the parties or their duly authorised agents. For instance, an award made after the expiration of the time originally or by enlargement appointed for the delivery of it, is a nullity, but if the parties, after the time has so expired have acquiesced in the arbitrators' proceeding with the arbitration, such acquiescence precludes them from insisting upon the objection that the arbitrators' authority was at an end before they made their award. The consent or tacit acquiescence amounts to a new submission. With respect to the appointment of Mr. Hay as "third arbitrator and umpire," we are inclined to the opinion that under the circumstances which we have described, that appointment must be considered as having been in "writing" within the meaning of section 12, and as made by Mr. Addis and Mr. Campbell before they entered on the question of compensation referred to them. The Mamlutdar had become and was the officer duly authorised under the Act. It has however been urged for the defendant, the Secretary of State for India, that he ought not to be bound by the acts or omissions, the remarks or the silence, of a revenue officer in the subordinate position of the Mamlutdar of a talooka. It was, however, neither the fault of the plaintiff nor of the arbitrators Addis and Campbell, that the defendant was not represented by a revenue officer of higher grade and greater attainments than the Mamlutdar. The Collector, we presume, either not finding it convenient to attend at the arbitration, or for some other reason not in evidence, sent his subordinate revenue officer the Mamlutdar. If this were an imprudent act, we should greatly hesitate before we visited its consequence upon the plaintiff, whose land was being taken from him by the defendant, for public purposes, whether he the plaintiff would or not, and who was not in any manner a party to the nomination of the Mamlutdar. We cannot give any weight to the argument that the Mamlutdar probably did not know the law. Like other subjects of Her Majesty, he must be presumed to know the law. Even if this were otherwise, the consequences of their ignorance could not, with the semblance of justice, be placed upon the plaintiff. If any unfortunate selection of its revenue officer to act under Act VI. of 1857 in the acquisition of land for a public purpose and in superintending the arbitration for the assessment of compensation to the owner, has been made on behalf of Government, that circumstance is no reason in law or equity for forcing the owner of the land to a new arbitration, or for not holding Government bound by the conduct of its agent and servant. In the case of *Hurbun Nursey v. The Government of Bombay* which was an application under section 327 of the Civil Procedure Code for leave to file an award made under Act VI. of 1857, two objections were made by the defendants: one was that the court had no power to file, under the Civil Procedure Code, an award made under Act VI. of 1857. But Sir M. Sausse, C. J., held that the court had power so to file the award after the expiration of the three months allowed by Sec. 31 of Act VI. of 1857 within which proceedings may be taken to set aside an award on the ground only of corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators. The powers given to Government by Act VI. of 1857 are greater than those given by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act to railway companies, with reference to which Act the observations of Erle, J., were made. We have not referred to passages in the judgment in *Hurbun Nursey v. The Government of Bombay* with a view to attribute to Government any less worthy motive in resisting the present action than a desire to protect, by such means as circumstances may admit, the public treasury, from what Government may believe to be too large an award of compensation, (that objection itself not being open to Government,) but we have adverted to them for the purpose of showing the importance attached by the court to acquiesce in the continuance of the arbitration notwithstanding the existence of formidable objections to the validity of its constitution, and to the imposition of the court by its action to render the Act more arbitrary in its operation than the language of the Legislature clearly requires. For these reasons we think that even if the defendant had, within three months after the date of the award, taken proceedings to have it set aside, those proceedings must have been abortive.

Finally, looking at the plaint and written statement (extended) as they are by the issues raised between the parties, sec. 139 Civil Procedure Code), with all of the literality with which the Court is in the habit of treating proceedings under the Civil Procedure Code, and whether as a Court of Law or a Court of Equity we deal with this case, we think that the defendant cannot successfully resist the award, in arriving at which there has been some irregularity—irregularity, however, which has been acquiesced in, and of which the defendant cannot be permitted to avail himself. We accordingly reverse the decree of the third Division Court and make a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 58,278 and interest as given by the award, and costs of the suit in that court, but inasmuch as the defendant had the opinion of the third Division Court in his favour, we direct that the parties respectively shall bear their own costs of the appeal.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathical advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars for the week ending 11th May 1872, and the total for the season up to that date:—

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 11th May 1872.			Total Exports up to 11th May 1872.			Total Exports up to 11th May 1871.		
	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras ...	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras ...	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras ...
Nagpore	...	...	...	160	...	...	17	...	...
Wurdah ...	459	32	...	22,310	6,606	113	9,638	5,253	101
Poolgaum ...	...	40	...	...	1,060	...	...	2,9 3	...
Chandoor ...	...	...	...	...	302	...	...	374	...
Budnaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,635	4,271	8
Oomrattee..	1,038	...	...	57,881	2,256	...	55,104	2,964	...
Moortzapore	not recd	...	...	...	12421	3,319	...	8,513	1,261
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	386	103
Shagaum ...	75	...	...	12,663	8,516	146	12,951	2078	1,547
Khangaum...	327	10	...	41,283	851	52	68,791	4,725	4,054
Nandoorah ...	not recd	...	...	...	327	...	625	2,076	249
Mulkapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	2,760
Boorhanpore	...	...	...	...	...	3,636	...	...	6,560
Khundwa ...	not recd	...	...	...	...	40042	...	...	10,564
Hurdah ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,922	...	...	...
Sohagpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	13,111
Gurrasarra ...	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	...	4,594
Nimborah ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,278	...	...	...
Seonee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885
Bagra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830
Burhanpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Dongergaum	...	...	...	...	...	234	...	...	...
Eursee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597
Nursinggpore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	1,919	82	...	134137	33701	32777	143864	51541	49,160

		1871-1872.	1870-71.
Full pressed	..	134,137	143,864 bales.
Half pressed	..	33,701	51,541 ,,
Dokras ...	..	32,777 = 10,925 49 100 =	16,566 ,,
		3 178,763 3	211,771 ,,

Bales of 400 lbs. each.

A. J. DUNLOP,
Asst. Commissioner, Akola Districts.
Akola, 15th May 1872.

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

ON Tuesday afternoon a public meeting of the ratepayers and residents of Bombay was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to consider a memorial to Government, prepared by the Ratepayers' Committee, regarding the new Municipal Bill. The body of the Hall as well as the galleries was crowded with natives. The Europeans we noticed present were Messrs. Lidbetter, Macdonald (who came latterly), Bodger, Kemp, and Collett.

Mr. Lidbetter read the notice calling the meeting, and thereafter Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee was appointed chairman.

The Chairman read a note from Mr. Macdonald, who was expected to be present to occupy the chair, stating that H. E. the Governor had appointed four o'clock that afternoon for seeing a deputation of which he was one, and therefore he was unable to attend. The Chairman read another letter from Mr. J. A. Forbes, who said pressing business kept him from the meeting; but he took the opportunity of stating that he heartily concurred in the views set forth in the memorial to be submitted to the meeting. That the requests in the memorial would be carried out ere long he had no doubt, for Government would see that there was a large and intelligent class of citizens outside the Bench of Justices who take an interest in municipal affairs. The chairman then went on to say that the meeting must remember that the Municipal Bill was one emanating from the Legislative Council, and every deference, in the expression of sentiments, was due to the authors of the Bill. He concurred with everything that had been said by Mr. White in his recent speech at the Legislative Council meeting and everything that had been put forward in the petition of the Bombay Association. He did not agree with the objection to giving them a fair representation in the Municipality that Bombay was not yet quite ripe for such a responsibility. Bombay was the earliest possession of the British Government in India, it was now the most populous place in India as well as the most commercial, it contributed to the Municipal Fund as much as the whole of the North-West Provinces, it was as much advanced in education as any place in India, it was as much advanced in liberality as any place on the face of the earth—and yet this was the Bombay that was now considered unfit to have a fair representation in the Municipality. (Applause.) Setting that views aside it ought to be remembered that under the British Administration they could not but have fleeting officials who were here to-day and there to-morrow; and as long as there was not a permanent element in the administration of the country, consisting of a fair proportion of the natives of the country, it would be impossible to carry on legislation political or otherwise in a satisfactory way to the people and their rulers. (Applause.) As long as this national element was not bound up with the British administration, it would be impossible for their British rulers to understand them, guide them, or reach home to their feelings. It had been the case that when Government was asked for anything, it told them to rely upon themselves, but the moment they proceeded to rely upon themselves Government stepped in and said, "No, you shan't." (Applause.) The English Government boasted, and very justly, that India was being thoroughly regenerated morally, politically, and socially by the introduction of Western enlightenment, an enlightenment superior to what India ever possessed in its brightest day. It was owing to the British Government that the horrible crimes of suttee and infanticide had come to be matters of history, and that the natives enjoyed the blessings of peace and advancement in knowledge; but it was strange that it was only in this political condition, the highest of a nation, that they were kept back by the Government and told to come thus far and no further. (Applause.) If the Government did not intend to go on with the work they had begun, or to allow things to take their natural course, they might have left the natives of India alone. Referring to the clauses of the Bill, the speaker said there were many to be found fault with. Government seemed to have learned from experience that as they had been opposed by the Bench of Justices in many matters it would be well for them to introduce a clever clause—clause 42—which by a *coup d'état* could place every matter in their own hands. By another clause he found that in power the Municipal Commissioner was made next to Government, and he seemed to be vested with every power against the public, especially the poorer part. Some how the ratepayers were left nowhere in the Bill, in which the only consolation he could see was that they might help themselves and God would help them. (Applause.)

Mr. Lidbetter then read the following memorial, which Mr. Mooljee Thackersey afterwards proved in the vernacular:—

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

The humble Memorial of the Residents and Rate-payers of Bombay.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your Excellency's memorialists duly note that a Bill (No. 3 of 1872) for the purpose of amending the constitution of the Bombay Municipality was introduced into your Excellency's Council on the 27th March 1872, and has been referred to a Select Committee of the Council for report. Your memorialists gladly observe in this measure the recognition, though on a very small scale, of the principle of the rate-payers electing a few representatives to the Municipal body.

2. Your memorialists, however, much fear that the particular measure brought in contains provisions which are liable to exception, and which are far from being calculated to secure the objects in view. To three provisions your Excellency's memorialists, as representing the views and wishes of the great bulk of the rate-payers, beg leave, respectfully, to draw the attention of your Excellency's Council.

3. To begin with the most important provisions of the Bill, your Excellency's memorialists perceive that the existing constitution of the Municipality is to be replaced by a body to be called "the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay," consisting of 80 members; of whom sixty-four shall be residents of the Peace, and sixteen only shall be residents of Bombay (not Justices) paying Municipal rates and taxes to the extent of not less than rupees fifty per annum. Of the sixty-four Justices of the Peace, it is proposed that thirty-two shall be nominated by Government, and the remaining thirty-two elected by the Justices themselves. Again, of the sixteen ratepayers, eight shall be appointed by Government, and eight elected by the residents of Bombay, paying owner's house rate to the amount of fifty rupees per annum.

4. With respect to the Bench of Justices: although your memorialists acknowledge that there are many intelligent men amongst the Justices fully qualified to discharge the duties of members of the Corporation, yet it cannot be denied that there are many who do not possess the requisite qualifications.

5. Tenable your honourable Council to form a proper estimate, in a municipal point of view, of the Bench of Justices, from which it is proposed to select so large a number as 64 members of the proposed Corporation, your memorialists beg to refer your honourable Council to the statistics, procured from the records of the Clerk of the Peace. There are 150 European and 110 Native Justices on the list of resident Justices, of whom whom no less than 104 are Government servants; of the European Justices, 43 are absent in Europe, and in the Mofussil; and of the Native Justices seven are absent from Bombay, and six have not qualified themselves by taking the oath required by law. Unless attracted by business of a particular nature or special interest, the attendance of Justices at ordinary meetings of the Corporation is usually small, so much so that not unfrequently it is found difficult, and even impossible, to form a quorum for the transaction of business. During the first quinquennial period of the existence of the Corporation, 1865 to 1870, there were in all 81 meetings of the Bench, but 100 Justices never attended a single meeting, 23 Justices attended only one meeting, and 14 attended twice. The total number of attendances at all the abovementioned meetings was 1,423, which gives an average of no more than five attendances to each Justice. Of the Native Justices, numbering 110 individuals, about one-third cannot be said to possess sufficient knowledge of the English language, in which the proceedings of the Corporation are conducted so as to be able to understand or follow the speakers, or take an intelligent part in the discussion. These facts will, your memorialists sincerely trust, be deemed sufficient to induce your honourable Council to withhold your sanction to the proposal, contained in Sections V. and VI of the new bill, and to extend the selection and election of members of the Corporation to other classes of inhabitants of Bombay besides those of the small class of Justices, whose qualifications, proved by experience, your memorialists have just described.

6. It will thus be seen that the reformed Municipal administration of the city is proposed to be entrusted to a body which will be elected partly by the Government and partly by the landlords, and so far the new Bill does not to any extent affect the existing constitution of the Municipal governing body, but only the manner of returning the members, for the popular element proposed to be introduced is but a mere fraction of the entire body. Your Excellency's memorialists most respectfully submit that this will only bring in the old body under a new name; and they beg leave to remind your Excellency's Council, that it was under the regime of such a body that the most prominent provisions of the law have been ignored, or set at defiance, and that a minority of the Justices of the Peace, far more intelligent, far more interested in the efficient management of the civic affairs of the island, and far more influential than the eight rate-payers proposed to be introduced into the body can ever hope to be, have failed to offer a successful opposition to the conduct or indifference of the majority, which has admittedly led to the collapse of the Municipal covernment in the hands of its uncontrolled Executive Officer. Your Excellency's memorialists therefore submit that, if any change is to be made in the existing constitution, the elective principle by the people is essential, not be merely fractional; and that besides the class of landed proprietors, whom alone the Bill recognises as rate-payers, there is a numerous class of residents in Bombay, who, though owning little or no landed property are nevertheless, intelligent and of business-like habits, and evince a lively interest in and fitness for administration of Municipal affairs. To this class the Bill proposes to allot a most inadequate share of representation. In fact the concession of representation proposed to be granted, to the extent made in the above sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the Draft Bill, is not only unjust to the numerous body of rate-payers, but is hardly likely to give even a fair trial to the representative principle, the success of which, your memorialists firmly believe, depends on the degree of responsibility which is felt by the representative towards those whose interests are affected by his conduct of their affairs. It is hardly necessary for your Excellency's memorialists to point out that the members who will be sent up by the rate-payers will unavoidably be left in a minority by the overwhelming majority of members otherwise nominated. Your Excellency's memorialists therefore most respectfully beg to suggest that it will be more in consonance with the avowed principle and policy of the British Government, and the wishes of the intelligent portion of the community of Bombay, to make the concession as full as would give the principle of representation a just and fair trial, for they submit that the provisions of the Bill, as they stand at present, do not promise this fair trial. Considering the variety and number of races and communities which make up the population of Bombay, and the increasing number of European residents in the city, your Excellency's memorialists venture to propose that the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay shall consist of 100 persons (whether Justices of the Peace or not) to be elected by the residents of Bombay (not necessarily house owners,) each paying Municipal taxes to the amount of not less than rupees fifty per year. The experience of working the Municipality in Bombay, with a corporate body so elected, will, your Excellency's memorialists submit, afford a good and sufficient means of judging how far the principle is or is not suited to the customs and habits of the people.

7. Your Excellency's memorialists submit that the concession above asked for is neither unprecedented nor unreasonable. Not to allude to the traditional practice of the people of this country to have their social affair

which they have evidently taken in drawing up this memorial. I think the memorial criticises temperately but with admirable judgment the defects of the Bill now before the Legislative Council, and truthfully exposes in clause 4 the shortcomings of the present Bench of Justices, but I think that nothing ought to be contained in the memorial which can detract in any way from the unanimity with which it ought to be sent up to Government. It is for this reason that I propose as an amendment that the clauses numbered 18 and 32 should be erased from the memorial. Clause 18 says as follows, "by section 45 the Municipal Commissioner is not eligible to be a member of the Town Council. This is a sound principle and your memorialists would suggest that similar disqualifications to those mentioned in clause 9 be added to this section." Now, Sir, with great respect to the Committee and those who think otherwise, I think that it is not a sound principle to exclude the Municipal Commissioner from a place in the Town Council. The principal cause of the late collapse was that the late Municipal Commissioner was the only member of the Bench of Justices who could appeal to his own personal responsibility, and it was by this sense of responsibility alone and by appealing to it that he was able to thwart and over-ride the opinions and even the decisions of the Bench. But in such a Town Council as it is proposed to erect, every individual member will have a sense of responsibility to his electors and to the Corporation equal at least to that of the Commissioner, which will prevent his suffering any undue influence. In my opinion the presence of the Municipal Commissioner, and even of the heads of the Municipal Executive department, would be most beneficial to the Town Council. The Commissioner would render valuable assistance to the Council by the information he could give them in everything connected with the working of the Municipality, and the business of the Council would be expedited by avoiding those constant references backwards and forwards between the Council and the Executive through the Secretary which would be necessary. I do hope therefore that the meeting will decide upon withdrawing this clause from the memorial. The other clause to which I take exception is No. 32, which I shall read—"The lists of objects to which the Municipal funds are under section 135 of the Bill to be applied, your memorialists conceive, include not only the proper functions of a Municipality, but also involve the subjects of individual and public charities, and philanthropy, as well as of State funds. Not only therefore does there seem to be no valid reason why the Municipality of Bombay should be compelled by law to construct hospital, asylums, public halls, offices, and libraries, and erect museums, schools, and colleges, but the income of no Municipality, much less that of Bombay (without any landed or funded sources of income,) can ever be made to suffice for them. The present Bill, instead of bringing the long-expected financial relief, will only put additional burdens on the people, if this section be allowed to remain." It seems to me Sir, that in this clause the purport of the section of the Bill against which it is directed is entirely misunderstood. The bill does not propose to *compel* the Municipality to erect hospitals, asylums, and other public buildings, but only to render such an application to municipal funds *permissible* if the Council should be fit. It appears to me that the erection of asylums, public halls, schools, &c., is about the best object to which municipal money could be applied, and I think it in the highest degree injudicious that the Bombay Municipality should be debarred by law from assisting in any such objects. I think therefore that, for the sake of the unanimity which should attend the sending up of such a memorial as to this Government, this, as well as clause 18, should be withdrawn. I propose as an amendment that these clauses be omitted from the memorial.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Collett.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I think that the sections of the memorial proposed to be omited are important sections, and I see no grounds why they should be omitted. The principle of the memorial is that the Municipal Commissioner is a servant of the Municipality, and therefore the Town Council should be his master. (Applause.) A servant should not be put upon a footing of equality with his master, and all subordination would disappear if he were given a seat in the Bench. The failings of the late Municipality were owing to the Commissioner being put upon a level with his masters, who were powerless to check him, and therefore I submit that this section of the petition is a most proper one, and one that should be retained. With regard to the other section, the gentleman who objects to it proceeds on the ground that in Europe there are large Municipalities with very large incomes which consider it their duty to devote considerable portions of their incomes to the promotion of such works as are mentioned and described in the new Bill; but I submit that the Bombay Municipality is not in a condition to carry on Municipal operations on so wide a scale as they are carried on in London and other large towns, with which Bombay will bear no comparison. These works are admitted to be of an imperial nature, and ought to be borne by imperial finances. Therefore the citizens of Bombay have a right to object to this new source of expenditure being placed in the Bill, especially when H. E. the Governor lately declared the local taxation to be already crushing.

Mr. Kemp—The chairman has permitted me to read section 135 of the Municipal Bill to the meeting, which I shall now do, in order that it may be clearly understood what the prayer of the memorial is. I shall not read the entire section as it is rather long, but only sufficient of it to convey its sense. (Portion of section 135 read.) Observe that after directing that the municipal funds *shall* be applied to the purposes mentioned in the Act, the section states that they shall also be *applicable* to objects connected with public health, public safety, public instruction, and public convenience. This portion of the section would be perfectly harmless, even if the objects included the construction of a railway to the moon, inasmuch as it leaves them entirely to the discretion of the Town Council. Now the prayer of the memorial is this, that the ratepayers shall be protected against this Town Council who are their own elected representatives, should these under any circumstances ever think of applying municipal funds to purposes of public health, public safety, public instruction, or public convenience.

Mr. Kemp's amendments were put to the meeting and rejected almost unanimously, while Mr. Shantaram's motion was carried. Before the vote was taken the chairman explained the nature of the amendments and the motion in Guzerathee.

Mr. Kaikhoosro Nowrojee proposed—"That a deputation from this meeting, consisting of the members of the Rate-payers' Committee, and the following gentlemen, viz., Messrs. Shantaram Narayen, Dadabhai Nowrojee, Atmaram Pandurung, Shamrao Pandurung, H. G. Tippett, E. G. Bodger, Limjee Jamsetjee, Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Janardan Gopal, D. S. Kemp, Karsandas Nensi, Soonderdas Mooljee, Heerjeebhai Hormusjee, and Dr. Rustomjee Bahadurjee, with power to add to their number, be appointed to wait upon and present to His Excellency the Governor in Council the memorial now adopted."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parukh.

Some speeches were delivered in the vernacular, and after a vote of thanks had been given to the chairman the meeting separated.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Two new Money Order Offices have been opened in the Madras Presidency, viz., at Villapuram, in the South Arcot District, and at Conjeveram, in the Chingleput District.—*Pioneer.*

A Cutcherry burned down.—We learn that on the night of the 25th ultimo the cutcherry at Debrooghur was burnt down, and all the papers it contained destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, and five hundred rupees reward has been offered for the apprehension of the offenders.—*Ibid.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confer upon Baboo Kalikinkur Roy, late Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Furreedpore, and Baboo Gour Chunder Roy, late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as personal distinctions, in recognition of their long and meritorious services to the State.—*Ibid.*

A Cannibal.—It comes to us from Jhansie that a veritable cannibal has turned up there, who indulged his horrible liking for human flesh, by dragging recently buried bodies from their graves and feasting on them. When the corpses of Mahomedans were not available, the unfortunate creature resorted to the ghaut, where the bodies of Hindoos are half consumed by fire, and gorged himself on the remains. He is now safe under the care of the authorities.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A Hard Case.—It is said that the civil prisoners in the Presidency Jail cannot be discharged from that institution even though the creditors might fail to send in their diet money. The debtors, under such circumstances, are obliged of their own motion to apply to the High Court for their release, and the application must be made through an attorney. If the debtor is not in a position to employ a lawyer he would have to remain in jail for an indefinite period. The same difficulty does not exist in the case of debtors sent to the Presidency Jail upon decrees obtained against them in the Calcutta Small Cause Court. When default of payment of diet money is made by a creditor, the jailor sends a certificate to the judges of the lower court, intimating to them the fact of the non-payment, upon which the judges order the prisoner's discharge. A representation was the other day made to Mr. Justice Macpherson by Mr. Dignam, the solicitor, regarding the difficulty which a native prisoner in the Presidency Jail had experienced in getting his discharge after such default is committed by his creditor. The learned judge promised to bring the matter of the notice of the Chief Justice.—*Indian Daily News.*

The North Suburban Hospital, Calcutta.—We understand that at the last annual meeting of the North Suburban Hospital, held on the 14th instant, Babu Kali Chandra Chaudri, the principal zemindar of Mymensing, contributed three hundred rupees towards the expense of the proposed building for the hospital and out-offices. We trust his liberality may be imitated by other mofussil zemindars.—*Englishman.*

We learn by telegram from Bangalore that the Rev. Phillip Webber, the well-known clergyman of that station, died suddenly on Saturday last.—*Madras Times.*

Colonel Carpendale.—We are sorry to say that very bad accounts of Colonel Carpendale's health have been brought back from Aden. Before reaching that place Colonel Carpendale had had several fits, and the doctor looked forward with anxiety to the passage of the Red Sea.—*Ibid.*

The Great Floods at Vellore.—We learn that it has been suggested to Government to erect sheds for those who were deprived of their houses by the recent floods in Vellore. At present the Government have resolved to send on those who are in distress in Vellore to Arcot to be provided with accommodation there. The families of one of the Native Regiments are to be sent on to Palaveram. The question, whether the tanks which have burst should be abandoned and used for the purposes of dry cultivation or be restored, has been submitted for the opinion of the Board of Revenue.—*Ibid.*

The Madras Attorneys.—During the sitting of the Insolvent Court on Thursday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan said that he did not see why Attorneys should not appear in the Insolvent Court without counsel. Mr. Miller, who was in Court, was of opinion that if such a thing were allowed, it would interfere with the privileges of Barristers. On Friday last, the Attorneys of Madras met at the office of Messrs. Shaw and Tasker to consider the scale of fees for Attorneys to be introduced in the High Court and Insolvent Court. Mr. Shaw, as the Senior Attorney at Madras, was appointed to draw up the views of the meeting on the subject to be submitted to the Hon. the Chief Justice.—*Ibid.*

Remodelment of the Calcutta Police.—Mr. Wauchope, C.B., the present Officiating Commissioner of Police, appears determined to revert to the old arrangement, and to put the police force into the same state of efficiency as it had been when he left it some years ago. Formerly there were five Superintendents of Police: one in the northern division of the town, one in the southern, and one in the middle division; then there were the Superintendents of the River Police and Reserve Force. Mr. Hogg, in establishing the Detective Police, had abolished the posts of superintendents appointing one officer over the whole, with the exception of the River Police and Reserve Force, one superintendent having charge of those two departments. About that time or some time before the amalgamation of the Town and Suburban Police having taken place, one superintendent was appointed in charge of the suburbs. The pay of the first-class inspectors was increased to Rs. 250 per month, and they were made immediately responsible for the conduct of the thannah they were attached to. Whether the new arrangement had been an improvement or had in any way put the force in a more efficient state is known to the public. Loud and repeated complaints had been made against the police, Mr Wauchope, on taking charge, found that the new arrangement did not at all answer, and was inclined to recommend the abolition of the Detective Force. Being only in temporary charge he had no wish to take action in the matter, but he has been obliged to revert to the old arrangemet of having five Superintendents of Police in town and two in the suburbs. The following appointments have accordingly been made:—Mr. Reid, first-class inspector in charge of the Park-street Thannah, to be superintendent of the Detective Police in the room of Mr. A. Younan, the Detective Police, not to act in any case without first obtaining an order from the Commissioner of Police to that effect, whereas, formerly, they were at liberty to take up any case sent to them by the inspector of a thannah; Mr. Mylan to be superintendent of the southern division of the town; Mr. Lamb, first-class inspector, to be superintendent of the northern division; Mr. Younan to be superintendent of the middle division; Mr. C. Bernard, first-class inspector, to be superintendent of the northern division in the suburbs; and Mr. George Markiew to be superintendent of the southern division in the suburbs; Mr. Duke, first-class inspector, to be superintendent of the River Police; and Mr. A. Percy to continue as superintendent of the Reserve Force, only giving over charge of the River Police to Mr. Duke.—*Ibid.*

TRIAL OF MOULVIE LYAKUT ALI.

First Day, Monday, 20th May 1872.

IN THE COURT OF THE MAGISTRATE OF ALLAHABAD.

Present—J. C. Robertson, Esq., C. S.

For the prosecution.—Major Parsons, and the advice of the Government Advocate.

For the Defence.—Mr. Dillon.

The Court first informed the prisoner of the charges against him as follows:—

1. That you are accused of complicity in the Rebellion of 1857. That during the month of June 1857 you held a Court and Camp at the Khooshroo Bagh and headed the Mutineers.

2. That you subsequently took the field against the troops of Her Majesty, and waged war against them.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to all three charges *seriatim*.

After pleading guilty, the prisoner added that he was guilty of no offence other than armed rebellion: that he saved the lives of several gentlemen and ladies in Allahabad during the same time, and that in particular one lady was protected by the prisoner at Cawnpore against the danger to her life from the Nana's forces; that he dressed her in native clothes to effect the concealment better, and called the lady his sister; that he wished to send her down to Allahabad, but on finding the Naua's forces dispersed, he went to Furruckabad for safety; that he learnt the Nana sent two guns and some companies of soldiers to pursue and kill the prisoner and the lady, when the prisoner despatched the lady for safety in a doolie, and himself went to confront the soldiers, who made him a prisoner, carried him back to Furruckabad, where he was tried by court-martial and found guilty of being loyal to the British Government; and that they considered he should be blown from a gun.

"The Mussulmans of my escort mingled with the Nana's troops, and explained that I was not a loyal subject of the British Government, when I was saved and let go by the Mussulmans of the opposing force."

By the Court.—What force had you under your command at Allahabad?

Prisoner.—I do not know exactly, but I suppose about 100 or 200; I had two Government cannons, but I did not take them into the field against the British.

By the Court.—When you were guilty of rebellion, were you acting for yourself, or under orders of any superior authority?

Answer.—I was under the fear of my Sovereign, Bahadoor Shah, the Monarch of Delhi.

The prisoner's statement made, when he was first arrested, was then read out to him as follows:—

Lyakut Ali's Statement before the Magistrate on being first arrested and brought to Allahabad.

"My name is Lyakut Ali, son of Mekr Ali, inhabitant of Muhgaon, in Pergunnah Chayul, caste Sheik, age unknown. I have not been in this district since the Mutiny. On the first day of the outbreak I was in Muhgaon; on the second or third day I saw prisoners and bad characters destroying telegraph lines, and tried to stop them in the interests of Government. I came towards Khoordabad, trying to stop them. I attempted to stop their burning the Kohla bungalow, having heard on the road that they were going to burn it. A man was carrying off a *durrie* from the bungalow. I stopped him and had it put back. Hearing that two or three boats with Europeans were going towards the Fort and people attempting to stop them I went to assist the Europeans. I found one boat with one European and two or three ladies with him—the man was wounded, and the native who had wounded him with a talwar on the face I could not punish, but I stopped him from inflicting further injuries. Other people tried to kill the Sahib, I prevented them, telling them not to go against the British Government. I brought them to Khoordabad, hearing that the whole city was in an uproar, the same as I saw in Khoordabad, they were going to plunder the city. I could not get the Europeans to the Fort from very fear of the city people. People were shouting out to plunder the city, that only a few Europeans were in the Fort, and that they intended to take boats and go down the river. I thought that if I could prevent the city from being plundered I should do Government a service. Some others joined me, and we seeing that there were no Government police or officials in the city or in the villages, and to the best of our belief none in the Fort, determined that order could only be restored in the city by a Punchayet, and issued proclamation that if any one does anything contrary to Government he would be made over to the Government. The Punchayet were of opinion that a Kotwal should be appointed; Nyamut Ashruff was appointed. In the evening we heard that some Europeans were coming from across the Ganges to the Fort. I thought that I ought to try to assist them. I went near them to prevent their being interfered with. When I saw them safe I returned thanks to God, and went back to Khoordabad. In the morning the people brought another Sahib to me, and a man named *Ahmedoolla* told me that, though disguised as a native, he was a European. I, in order to stop disturbance, asked him if he would become a Mussulman? He said he would stay by his religion, I was to stay by mine; he then went away. I do not know where he went; he was not wounded. I got a man to dress the wounds of the European, whom I mentioned before as being on the boat. I saved his women also, or the people would have attacked them; they were young women—misses. I went and stopped disturbances and destruction of European's houses as much as possible. Some were burnt, and treasury plundered before I came. They also destroyed property after I came, but not in my presence. On a Wednesday or Thursday, hearing that a crowd were threatening five or six Christians, I went and told them that it was contrary to God's order to kill them, and that they should kill me before they killed them. People complained to me that butchers were supplying Europeans in the Fort with meat. I would not allow them to prove this in the interests of Government. The above is a statement of what occurred in five or six days. I ordered all Government or European property to be respected. I forgot to say that in the interests of Government I got two guns from the sepoys through Nyamut Ashruff and kept them at Khoordabad near where I was living; the people used to drag the guns about. I heard that there had been a fight between the Government troops and some of the city people, and was much annoyed, and thought how I could best get to the Fort. I had done so much for Government and they were undoing all that I had done, but it was impossible to get to the Fort. On the next day about midday, or about 4 P.M., heard the noise of heavy firing. I was then on top of the Khoordabad serai; found that it was a fight between Government troops and the budmashes. I left Allahabad before the fight was over, seeing that I should be held responsible for it. I never returned to Allahabad until brought back this time. In fear of my life, and under fear that perhaps I had come under displeasure of Government. I fled to Cawnpore; stayed there, once had an interview with the Nana standing. He asked me why I had left the guns? I said that I had no power to bring them,—though I really could have done so, had I not respected Government property. Nana also asked why I had not killed Europeans, who had been brought before me? I replied that from fear of God., and because it would have been contrary to religion to kill them. I did not mention my loyalty to British Government from fear of the Nana. The Nana asked why I had not brought bullocks, of which there were plenty at Allahabad? I replied that I could not manage it, although I could really have done it, had I not been loyal. The Nana told me to stay. I went about two bullet shots off, cannot remember whether east or west. The Nana appointed an army to go to Allahabad, and told me he would know my loyalty to him by my going with his army. I went as far as Futtehpore in grief at seeing the oppression of soldiers, and hoping for the restoration of the British Government. Before I got to Futtehpore they appointed me to see whether Europeans had come out of the Fort or not. In obedience to their orders came to Futtehpore, and found British troops close to it; was extremely glad, and informed the Nana's officer that no British troops had come out of the Fort. He came on carelessly. I left him and went off to Cawnpore, as I thought he would certainly kill me for having deceived him about the presence of British troops. About three kos from Futtehpore I heard noise of firing, and thanked God who was giving victory to the British. I saw the Nana's troops flying; they abused me because I had not given information of the advent of the British. I hid, and, avoiding the road, came to Cawnpore; stayed beyond it, then went to Furruckabad. I would have returned to Allahabad, but heard that my house had been burned, and that the Government wished to arrest me. I, after three or four days at Furruckabad, went to Delhi. A company of sepoys and two guns were sent by rebel officers to arrest me outside Futtyghur on account of my having deceived Nana and assisted the British Government in Allahabad, and they arrested me and took me back to Futtyghur; they had me before a Court and recorded my statement. I urged that my house had been burnt by the British authorities; they did not believe it. Some Mussulmans, however, on account of my being of same faith stood by me: the officers, in fear of mutiny amongst their own men, released me. I then went towards Delhi, though I suspect that Furruckabad sepoys had written to Delhi, as when I got there a sepoy caught hold of me and said:—'You are the person who assisted the British at Allahabad, and deceived the Nana.' They took me to Mirza Moghul, the King's son's house, to be killed as a rebel to their cause. Mirza Moghul imprisoned me. The news of my imprisonment got to the Bareilly Camp, where some of the Allahabad sepoys were, who came to Mirza Moghul. Mirza Moghul released me from fear of a riot. On next day I got ill; was obliged to stay at Delhi; was taken by the British while I was there. I ran away from there, and came as far as Muttra with them on horseback. From Muttra I went sick to Furruckabad, and stayed hiding in a house. When recovered I went to Lucknow *enaka* till the Begum fled to Khyrabad. I never went near her from fear. I was obliged to go to Khyrabad being in fear of the British Government and also of Budmashes. Rana Beni Madho sent for me, he asked me to go to Allahabad with him, and I would get advantage by saving the Begum: in fear of my life I consented: he took me to his house. The people across Ganges wrote to Rana to send a man to take charge of country; the Rana said he would appoint me. Rajah Goolab Singh and others brought me to Duhuiya, to a zemindar's house, and the zemindars collected revenue on behalf of the Begum who, they said, was Queen of Hindoostan. A zemindar refused to pay; they shot him; cannot say if he died. They wanted to plunder the place; they plundered it. I saved the life of the zemindar and of a Moulvie; but they brought him as a prisoner to Duhuiya. I had no power to stop their collecting revenue, plundering the zemindary, or arresting the prisoners. I was obliged to serve the Begum from fear. Hearing that British troops were coming, I intended to hide, but was afraid of zemindars. When fighting began, I went away on foot to Futtyghur. From there I wandered as fakeer, crossed between Rewah and Manickpore with three or four men, and went by Rewah to Benat district, in Bombay, to the Nawab of Sucheen, who was kind to me, and stayed there some time; went to Gwadir on the side of Muscat, where, hearing there was a disturbance, came to Sucheen, and I lived there. I have never come to these parts again. I went once only to Bagdad, never to Mecca.

"Question by Magistrate.—Who was leader of the disturbances in Allahabad?

"Answer.—I never told any one I was their leader, nor did any one say they were under my orders; nor did I ever call for any one; nor send for one. People came to Allahabad from villages of their own accord."

Acknowledges above statement to be a correct record of what he has stated of his own free will. Also wishes recorded:—"I sent for men to assist Government, but never to resist it."

By Prisoner's Pleader.—Do you know where the lady is whom you protected at Cawnpore?

Prisoner.—I do not know, as I am a prisoner; but she was a relative of Mr. Flouest's, and I had her safely conveyed to Allamchund by a Mussulman friend.

To the Court.—This was while Delhi was besieged.

By the Court.—Is your statement a voluntary confession?

Prisoner.—It is.

First Witness for the prosecution.—Bhola Singh, son of Gujjoo. Avocation, service.

To the Court.—I was here during the Mutinies. The Moulvie, Lyakut Ali, was at the head of the rebels in those days. When he went morning and evening with two guns to Baie Bagh with seven or 800 men I used to see him. He was in the habit of standing to the north in the garden. I saw him once going to Bahadoorgunge; the second time near Khoordabad tamarind tree. I also saw him on a Monday after the fight at Russoolpoor, when Boolukeekhan fell, and I then saw the Moulvie riding a horse with a sword at his side near the Butcher's Mahal, close to the Chowk, to the west of it at Mahomed Suffie's place. This was when the Moulvie was returning from the fight and his troops had been dispersed.

The prisoner is the Moulvie I saw, to the best of my belief, but it is 15 years since I saw him, and time makes a difference.

To the Court.—I do not remember the exact date of the fight at Russoolpoor, but it was on a Monday, and a week after the disturbances broke out in Allahabad. The Moulvie used to have salutes fired of two guns, when he came and left his place.

To the Court.—The Moulvie was the chief person in authority at Russoolpoor, but I did not see him giving orders there, nor was I present at Russoolpoor. I heard the firing of the musketry on that day, but not any reports of cannon.

Second Witness for the prosecution.—Ram Juhul, son of Parsun Singh. Avocation, service.

To the Court.—I was here during the Mutinies. I know a Moulvie was heading the Rebellion, but I don't know his name. I saw him at the Serai, near Kuttra, in the vicinity of the Khoosbroo Bagh. The Moulvie was going in the direction of the Fort when I saw him. He was accompanied by about 300 men armed with guns, swords, and clubs, and he had two cannons. I know of a fight at Bulwa Ghat with the British troops. The Moulvie was in command, but I did not see him there. I saw him going to Bulwa Ghat with the sepoys, and heard the report of firing afterwards. I did not see the Moulvie after the fight. This engagement was about eight days after the disturbances broke out at Allahabad. I saw him about seven or eight times. That is the Moulvie sitting in Court. A proclamation was issued to the effect that the British reign was over, and the Moulvie's had been inaugurated.

Third Witness—Munohur Dass, Mahajun, Resident of Ranee Mundee, Allahabad.

To the Court.—I was here during the Mutinies. I know that Lyakut Ali, now in Court, was the Moulvie who headed the Rebellion during the Motinies at Allahabad. I know that the Moulvie used to go to the Fort with two guns and troops for the purpose of fighting. There may have been 500 to 1000 armed men accompanying him. There was a proclamation issued by him to this effect:—

"By the grace of God this Kingdom is the Emperor's and the orders are the Moulvie's."

This is a literal translation of—"*Khulk Khoodá ke Moolk Badeshá ke Hookoom Moluie ká*" as stated by witness to be the nature of the proclamation. The Moulvie was in power about eight days from one Monday to another. The proclamation was made by beat of drum throughout the bazaars. The day the Moulvie came he summoned all the Mahajuns. When I went before the Moulvie he said nothing to me, but his people said I might come again when required.

Fourth Witness for the prosecution. Seetla Sahay, son of Behari Singh.

To the Court.—I was here during the Rebellion. Moulvie Lyakut Ali was here then. I used to see him at a distance coming and going. He was living about the distance of two musket shots from my house. The disturbance broke out on a Sunday. On Monday the Moulvie came and issued his proclamation and fixed his Thanah (Police Station) at the Kotwali. He appointed a kotwal—some Zemindar, but I don't know his name. The proclamation was to the effect that by the grace of God the kingdom was the Emperor's, and the orders the Moulvie's, and that if any one robbed or assaulted others he would be punished. I did not see the Moulvie from near, but at a distance. I saw about five or six hundred armed men accompanying the Moulvie who was on horseback carrying a switch.

The case was postponed till Wednesday, the 22nd instant, for the production of further evidence. The cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was deferred by Mr. Dillon till the case is tried more fully by the Session Court—probably in July next—when important witnesses will be brought up from Calcutta and elsewhere.

THE CALCUTTA VAKEELS' PETITION.

(*Englishman.*)

The argument on the vakeels' petition was continued before a full bench of all the Judges of the High Court on Friday. Mr. Woodroffe, for the muktears, argued that this class of practitioners had been recognized by the Legislature and the Courts since 1793, and that they were, in fact, the attorneys of the Appellate Side of the High Court. He submitted that the powers granted by the rules of January 1871 did not amount to acting in Court, that even if they did amount to acting, they were still not inconsistent with the Letters Patent and were permitted by Act XX. of 1865 which was still in force.

Mr. Chauntrell followed on behalf of the attorneys. He stated that they did not wish in any way to interfere with the privileges of any existing class of practitioners, even of the muktears already registered under the rules of January 1871, but they strongly objected to Mr. Woodroffes contention that the muktears were the attorneys of the Appellate Side of the Court. He submitted that the attorneys of the High Court were a perfectly well-known and well defined body, and that it was impossible to maintain that muktears were included under the word "attorneys" in the Charter. When about to address himself to the first part of the petition, in which the vakeels contended that they were, as of right, entitled to appear, plead, and act on the Original Side, he was stopped by the Chief Justice, who said that the Court was satisfied that no such right existed under the Charter, and therefore did not desire to hear any further argument on this point.

The Advocate General, on behalf of the bar, argued that the Court had full powers to pass the rule for the admission and enrolment of muktears, and that it was clearly for the interest of the bar, especially of the cuniors, that these rules should not be altered. This petition was in fact, he said, nothing more than an attempt on the part of the pleaders, to shut out all the other branches of the profession from practice, and to monopolize the whole business of all sides of the High Court.

The Senior Government Pleader replied briefly, and their lordships reserved their decision as to the question of the legality of the rules for the enrolment of muktears.

MR. FORSYTH'S REMOVAL.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

Mr. Forsyth before leaving Umballa was entertained to dinner by the military men of the station. They were enthusiastic in their reception of him and allusions to his public and private conduct. Mr. Forsyth in rising to reply to the toast of his health, displayed much emotion, and in fact broke down altogether in tears. It may be said of him as of that old Scottish knight, that a braver and a prouder man did never couch a spear, and those who know Mr. Forsyth can well understand the feelings with which he in the face of an order disgracing him, received the hearty sympathy of his equals and fellows.

Setting aside the fact that the order leaves Mr. Forsyth in a better pecuniary position than Mr. Cowan, that is, that he is not cast after long service on the world with nothing to rely upon, Mr. Forsyth's degradation was even more severe than Mr. Cowan's. He was one of the highest and most trusted officers in the Commission, and there was no prize in the service that he might not reasonably have looked forward to attaining. It is superfluous to enumerate to Punjab readers the services in which Mr Forsyth has been the trusted confidant or emissary of our Government. We merely deal with his character and the position he is now placed in. He is one of those rare officers who besides having a thorough knowledge of their own duties also display a fine aptitude for advancing the interests of Government by their personal demeanour and incisive common sense. His tact in dealing with the native population not only carried him safely through his long adventurous mission to Yarkund, but made him in the Punjab one of the most popular of Englishmen. He had as Commissioner of Umballa the charge of the political superintendence of many important native states. How well he was liked and how faithfully he discharged his duties is a matter of notoriety. All this disappeared at one blow. In the course of this duties it became necessary for him to decide on an important case of murder, plunder, and, according to the prisoners' statements, rebellion, partly committed in British and partly on native territory. He decided that they deserved exemplary punishment, and he also decided that the action of an inferior officer who had determined, in the face of the danger, to do the same before Mr. Forsyth came up, was such as should be supported. On this the Government decided that Mr. Forsyth in spite of his long and meritorious services was utterly unfit to give advice to any native state, and though he might make a useful enough red tape machine, he must never be in a position of trust as regards natives again! They remove him to Lucknow. Heavens, what reminiscences that name revives! An official sent to Lucknow, because *there* he] will never be in a position to give advice to natives! Only fifteen years ago we were giving natives "arguments of proofs" from every battered wall and bastion! Mr. Forsyth's career now is though not ruined, by no means enviable. He has no longer a noble ambition before him, he is aware his public acts will be jealously watched by the Government which has reduced him; he knows that the official stigma is irrevocably recorded against him; his only consolation is that in his disgrace he has retained the affection and respect of his countrymen and friends. Let that console him. No man's first thoughts are perfect, and probably if Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan, had on the Kooka rising, retired for four months to Calcutta, and considered what had better be done, they might have returned with the fixed design, not of punishing the rebels, but of offering them large rewards if they would go back to their homes in peace. They took another more decided course. The Government which from the sacrifice of Governor Eyre and the betrayal of Denmark down to the rebuilding of Sebastopol have been a disgrace to the reputation of Britain, according to their suicidal tendencies, condemned them, and the result is that the high souled official stands up before his gallant countrymen, and cannot speak for shame.

"Wo betides a country when
It sees the tears of bearded men."

WANT OF BROTHERLY SPIRIT AMONGST THE BRAHMOS.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

The agitation among the Brahmos continues. While some are concentrating their attention upon certain ideas of social reform, others are trying to combine active habits of social life with spiritual growth and insight. But there seems to be a sad want of brotherly spirit among the whole body, and we are sorry to find the Brahmo missionaries are growing unpopular. Whether and how far the latter deserve the change of feeling manifested towards them, they should themselves determine. All we can say is that the mission work of the Brahmo Somaj seems to be sadly wanting in organization, that the efforts made from time to time by the Secretary of the Brahmo Somaj of India have not met with much success. We deplore this as much for the sake of the Brahmos, as for that of the missionaries; but we must record the fact in pursuance of our duty as public journalists. Why should not the opinions, feelings, and religious progress of the Brahmos of Calcutta be taken due care of by those who have been recognized by the public as the guardians of the Brahmo Somaj? Why should they not visit private houses, places of family and friendly worship in different neighbourhoods, and look after the sick, weak, and wandering? Why should they suffer their connection to be considered as severed from these whom ere awhile they looked upon with such solicitude and affection? On the other hand, we deprecate the coldness and indifference to their spiritual progress so painfully shown by many Brahmos. They complain of the want of affection on the part of the missionaries, but it is they who have by their habitual apathy and indolence grieved away the spirit of their elder brethren, and purposely created the distance which they seem to deplore. The Brahmo missionaries have devoted their lives to their work, and they do not forget the awful responsibility which they have taken upon themselves. But circumstances brought about by the Brahmo public themselves have so intervened that they often feel their efforts paralyzed, and themselves in spite of their wish, constrained to silence and inaction. This, we know, ought to be no excuse, and the principal onus of action lies on the Brahmo missionaries who must try hard to heal the present breach of good feeling in the Brahmo Somaje.

C A U T I O N.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 9/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 7/16d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 7/16d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 14th May 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have now received, ex s.s. WALAMO, a supply of their new DINNER SHERRY—"VINO DE PASTO"—at Rs. 19 per doz. Quarts.

A FEW CASES superior CHATEAU LEOVILLE and CHATEAU LAFITTE for SALE at Rs. 22 per dozen.

BEHREND BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s
Champagne ..... Rs. 40 per doz.
Sherry ..... " 25 "

GORDON'S
Brown Sherry ..... " 24 "

LARRONDE FRERE'S
St. Julien ..... " 12 "
Margaux ..... " 15 "
Chateau Lafite ..... " 20 "
Superior Old Cognac ..... " 25 "

HUDSON & COLLIN'S
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine) ..... " 15 "

W. MCEWAN'S
Beer, Quarts ..... " 4-8 "
Ditto Pints ..... " 2-8 "

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BRANDY:—
Brandenburg Freres' Cognac Grand Champagne Tres Vieille, Extra Fine ..... Rs. 65 per Doz.
Do. do. do. Tres Vieille, Superfine.. " 35 "
Do. Cognac, No. 1 ..... " 22 "
Do. do. No. 2 ..... " 17 "

CLARET:—
Brandenburg Freres'* Grand Vin Chateau Lafite, 1864 ..... " 30 "
Do.* Chateau Leoville ..... " 24 "
Do.* do. Larose ..... " 16 "
Do.* Medoc ..... " 12 "
Do.* Pauillac ..... " 9 "

WHITE BORDEAUX:—
Brandenburg Freres'* Chateau Jquem ..... " 23 "
Do.* do. Latour ..... " 18 "
Do.* do. Sauternes ..... " 16 "
Do.* Haut Sauternes ..... " 13 "

All Wines marked with a Star may be had also in Pints at Rs. 2 per box of 2 dozen extra.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres', Bordeaux.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—
Real Dry Veuve Clicquot, ... Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto ... ... " 42 per 2 doz. pints.
Sillery ... ... " 20 per dozen qts.

STILL HOCKS:—
Laubenheimer ... ... " 15 "
Liebfraumilch ... ... " 20 "
Steinwein ... ... " 20 "
Rudesheimer ... ... " 24 "
Johannisberger ... ... " 30 "
H